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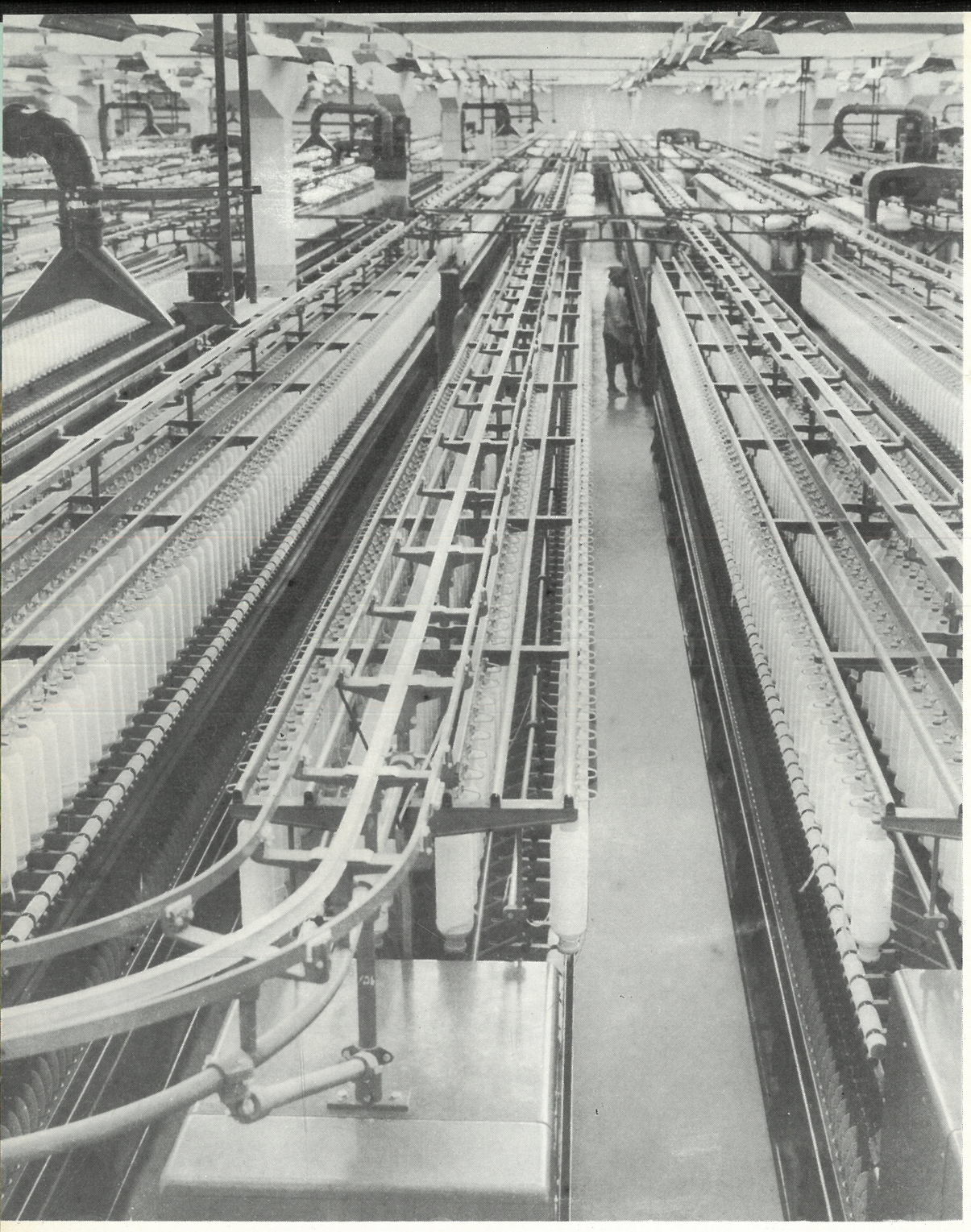

The Chollima riders of the Sariwon Textile Mill are achieving innovatory successes everyday in production, with a resolve to capture the textile height of the Six-Year Plan two years or more ahead of the set time

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FRONT COVER: Upholding the programmatic report delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the militant task set forth in his New Year Address, the Korean People's Army men are constantly intensifying their military training to become one-beats-a-hundred soldiers capable of crushing any provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

BACK COVER: Forestry workers unfold a vigorous struggle for supplying more timbers to the sites of economic construction and defence upbuilding

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BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG

(9)

Entering the 1940's, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line for the fatherland's liberation and the final victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and fought for its implementation.

The aggressive war ignited by the fascist countries had now been extended into World War II. At the time, the Japanese imperialists openly revealed their sinister aggressive designs against the Soviet Union and Southeast Asia, while manoeuvring to bring the Sino-Japanese war to an early conclusion. To fulfil this wild ambition, the Japanese imperialists resorted to every possible means and method in their attempt to convert Korea and Manchuria into their "solid rear." The Japanese imperialists concentrated all their strength first of all on the "complete destruction" of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which gave them grave menace from behind. The enemy hurled into the "punitive operations" the main force of the Kanto army one million strong and the Japanese imperialist aggressor army's divisions stationed in Korea.

What line of struggle was to be adopted in the newly created situation presented itself as a serious question on which depended the destinies of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the whole Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Sohalbaryong Conference in August 1940 and, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the obtaining situation and the balance of forces between the enemy and us, expounded a new strategic line for the decisive victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, having gained a deep grasp on the trends and prospects of the situation at home and abroad, elucidated scientifically the fact that the fascist countries including Japanese imperialism would fall and the Korean revolution would certainly emerge victorious before long.

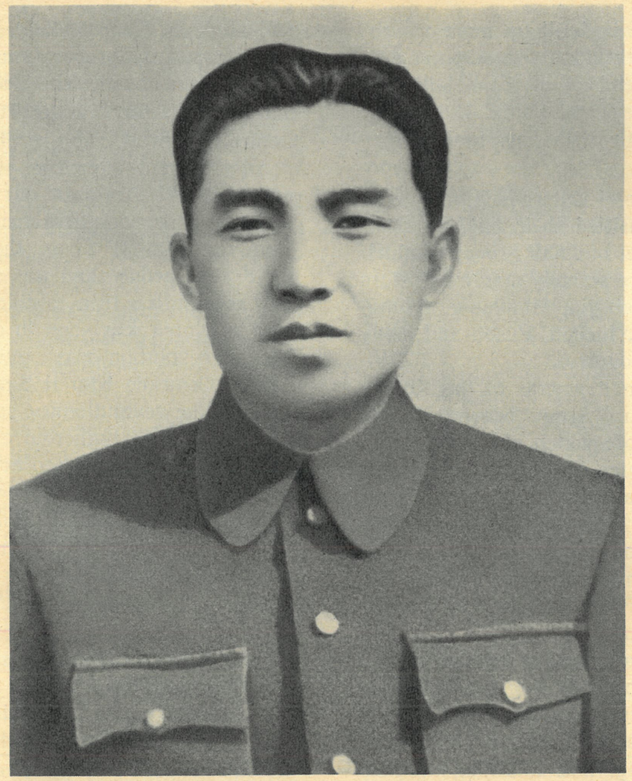
In the light of the development of the situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung foresaw the future of the revolution and taught that many political and military cadres should be trained and the large-unit activities be turned into small-unit ones and the underground struggle be intensified to deal heavy blows in succession to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and, at the same time, a nation-wide uprising should be prepared.

The new line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, which reflected the requirements of the development of the situation most correctly, was the most positive, *Juche*-motivated line intended to deal blows in succession to the enemy by maintaining the political, ideological and tactical superiority in the guerilla warfare and, at the same time, to actively ride out the difficult situation of the moment by firmly building up the revolutionary forces of the Korean people and ensure the final victory for the Korean revolution centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The correctness of the strategic line mapped out by Comrade Kim Il Sung was confirmed clearly by the subsequent revolutionary practice.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army should conduct its military activities more quietly and carry on organizational and political work among the masses in strict secrecy, and suggested that temporary secret bases be set up as bases for its military and political activities.

After the conference Comrade Kim Il Sung divided the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into scores of details and small groups, dispatched them to different areas and commanded their activities.



Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle

In the spring of 1941, Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced to the area of Antu and Yenchi counties in personal command of a detail and directed the activities of other details sent out to various places, while showing examples himself for the details in military activities.

Under the direction of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the details of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army dispatched to different places set up temporary secret bases in all areas where military activity was being conducted, and relying on these bases, carried out combat actions to attack by surprise and wipe out the enemy and conducted brisk political work among the masses of the people.

In his speech before the commanders and soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in June 1941, Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified again the line of action for the immediate future to cope with the fast-changing situation at home and abroad.

In his speech Comrade Kim Il Sung made an analysis of the prevailing internal and external situation and then taught that the more complex and difficult the situation became, the firmer confidence one should have in the victory of the revolution, thoroughly establishing *Juche* in all activities, and that the military and political activities should be further intensified to actively meet the great event of the country's liberation and the revolutionary forces

of the Korean people be built up more solidly.

Upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the members of the details carried on brisk military and political activities on a nation-wide scale with firm faith in victory.

Under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung guerilla details intensified their military operations. A large number of small groups conducted their activities more actively than ever before in Unggi, Rajin, Chongjin, Hamhung, Pyongyang, Wonsan, Seoul, Inchon, Pusan and many other places of our country.

The details and small groups of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, braving it out in the face of the close watch of the Japanese imperialists, gave fierce battles to assault the enemy and destroy railways, bridges and arms depots in various places, further stepped up military reconnaissance activities in anticipation of the forthcoming showdown battle.

In the meantime, they rebuilt the wrecked revolutionary organizations, formed and expanded new organizations, and explained and brought home to the broad sections of the people including the workers and peasants the great revolutionary ideas and revolutionary lines of Comrade Kim Il Sung, thus instilling in them a firm conviction of victory in the revolution and arousing the people to the anti-Japanese, anti-war struggle.

Thanks to the positive activities of the details and political workers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the reputation of the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander Comrade Kim Il Sung, coupled with the news about brilliant war results in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, spread widely to every nook and corner of the country, from the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san to Cheju-do Island.

In the darkest days of Japanese imperialist rule, the Korean people vigorously waged the anti-Japanese struggle in various forms, including strike and sabotage, against the Japanese imperialists' plunder, forced military service and compulsory manpower draft, placing all hopes and expectation on the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. In those days, the move to join in the anti-Japanese armed struggle rapidly gained ground in a mass form among the people.

Particularly, the working class and youths and students formed clandestine organizations and stepped up preparations for armed uprisings to join up with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung at the decisive hour.

All this anti-Japanese struggle waged by people of all strata in our country had deep roots in their boundless trust in and hope on Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, and was a struggle in which they rose with a firm confidence that independence of Korea was soon to come as far as the Korean revolution was guided by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Thus, the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people rose still higher to expedite the ruin of Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation of the fatherland under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and all preparations were being made to hasten the great revolutionary event actively.

The Japanese imperialists facing their doom at the time made every desperate attempt to check the great force of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, but with no efforts could they check it, and with no frantic attempts could they break the revolutionary fighting will of the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung devoted his energies to guiding the military and political training of the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, while directing the details in their operations.

While closely equipping all the Korean People's Revolutionary Army personnel with the unshakable idea of *Juche* in view of the trend of developments, Comrade Kim Il Sung educated and trained them into reliable pillars for the building of the Party and the state in anticipation of the new struggle ahead.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

...On no account should we hope to rely upon others in carrying out our revolution. Our revolution should be carried out in any case by our own efforts.

Herein lies the great significance of our anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Only by so doing can we meet the forthcoming great event with pride and carry out democratic construction on our own in the liberated fatherland....

Upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the entire commanding officers and men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army devoted all their energies to arming themselves thoroughly with his great idea of *Juche* and intensifying the studies in Marxism-Leninism to prepare themselves firmer politically and ideologically.

And Comrade Kim Il Sung led his men to master military techniques and further intensified their military training to cope with modern warfare and thus brought them up into competent military commanding personnel capable of skilfully commanding battles in a large-scale modern warfare.

In his speech made before the entire members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in September 1944 Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up the military and political activities following the Sohalbaryong Conference and clarified the fighting tasks for the Korean Communists to carry out immediately in the prevailing situation.

In those days the Japanese imperialists were put entirely on the defensive on the main fronts of their aggressive war, and the hour of their doom was gradually approaching.

Comrade Kim Il Sung saw through the obtaining situation with a foresight and further intensified the activities of the details and military and political training of the main force to cope with the situation. In the meantime, he taught that preparations should be completed to attain the liberation of the fatherland through the general mobilization of the anti-Japanese forces of the Korean people and all thoroughgoing preparations be made to found the Party, establish a government and carry out democratic construction successfully in the liberated country in the future.

The historic speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung was of tremendous significance in strengthening the internal forces of the revolution and ensuring the final victory for the anti-Japanese armed struggle, making political and ideological preparations for the building of the country after liberation and firmly building up the backbone force of the revolution.

With the final victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle within sight, Comrade Kim Il Sung devoted all his energies to the preparations for it.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the detail operations of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army became active, military and political training was conducted for all the ordinary and special arms and the final battle preparations such as the formulation of operational plans and the formation of forces were completed. In the meantime, the anti-Japanese struggle of the people forged ahead vigorously and arrangements were made actively for a nation-wide uprising to join in the military actions of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

On August 9, 1945 Comrade Kim Il Sung issued an order for the general mobilization of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units to the sacred war to liberate the country.

According to the operational plans of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units took part in the final, decisive battle to defeat Japanese imperialism side by side with the Soviet troops.

Units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army advanced to Rajin, Chongjin, Namyang and Unggi respectively and liberated many areas, and in concert with the struggle of the people crushed and wiped out everywhere the Kanto army of Japanese imperialism and its troops stationed in Korea that offered resistance.

The glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung for 15 long years was crowned with a historic victory and our country was liberated from the yoke of nearly 40 years of Japanese imperialist rule.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was a proud struggle in which the revolutionary mettle of the Korean people was demonstrated and the honour of the nation was defended, a great revolutionary struggle in which the independence of the country and the liberation of the people were achieved, and the most glorious revolutionary struggle in the course of which were scored the immortal achievements that are and will be the source of strength for the victory of our revolution.

The brilliant victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle is the outcome of the sagacious leadership of the great Leader of revolution

Comrade Kim Il Sung who is an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and peerless patriot.

Thoroughly establishing *Juche* for the first time in the history of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung developed Marxism-Leninism through its creative application to the actual conditions of the Korean revolution, set forth the revolutionary line, strategy and tactics in an original way and correctly organized and led the struggle for putting them into effect.

For the first time, by Comrade Kim Il Sung, Marxism-Leninism was applied to suit the realities of Korea and the communist movement was closely linked with the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people for national liberation and social emancipation to develop in a single current.

By organizing and leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, Comrade Kim Il Sung defeated the Japanese imperialists once for all, changed the balance of class forces in our country decisively in favour of the revolution, and solidly built up the internal revolutionary forces of the Korean revolution.

Through the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung substantiated that the armed struggle is the only right path to the final victory in the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle against the counter-revolutionary forces armed to the teeth.

In the crucible of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung established the glorious revolutionary traditions, the historical roots of the socialist and communist revolution in our country.

The revolutionary traditions established by Comrade Kim Il Sung embody his great revolutionary ideas and sagacity of his leadership, his superb strategy and tactics and lofty virtues, his strong will and fidelity to the revolutionary principle, and his revolutionary method and popular style of work.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions whose main contents consist in the ideological system, fighting spirit, method and style of work, experiences and achievements of the struggle attained by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, constitute the most valuable revolutionary wealth and the solid assets and roots of the Korean revolution, that should be carried forward from generation to generation in an all-round way by our Party and people.

It was thanks to the glorious revolutionary traditions established by Comrade Kim Il Sung that the Korean people could found the Party and the people's government without delay even under such complex circumstances after liberation and carry out all the democratic reforms successfully, found the Korean People's Army with the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters as its backbone and consolidate the revolutionary democratic base rock-firm politically, economically and militarily in a short span of time, win a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War by defeating U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism, and push ahead vigorously with the socialist revolution and building of socialism.

For his distinguished leadership and brilliant strategy and tactics which brought the anti-Japanese armed struggle to a victorious conclusion and for his boundless devotion to the people and lofty virtues, Comrade Kim Il Sung earned unquestioned prestige and profound confidence among the people, and commanded the unbounded trust and respect of the entire Korean people as their great Leader.

From the time when Comrade Kim Il Sung undertook preparations for the organization of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Korean people fought in close unity around the Leader, looking up to him as the sun of the nation and firmly convinced that the revolution would certainly triumph so long as they had his sagacious leadership.

Remarkable Progress in Socialist Cultural Revolution

The great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist theoretician and gifted Leader of revolution, summed up the brilliant achievements scored by our Party and people in the cultural revolution and made a scientific and theoretic generalization of them in his historic report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great successes gained in the cultural revolution during the period under review are a fruition of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who advanced the original idea and policy of the cultural revolution and constantly showed deep concern and solicitude for their materialization; all these successes are eloquent proof of the correctness of our Party's policy of the cultural revolution.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The cultural revolution presented itself as a question of great importance in our country which had once been a backward colonial, semi-feudal state. The Party has consistently devoted profound attention to putting an end to cultural backwardness handed down from the old society and to rapidly developing a new, socialist national culture, and has done much work in this field especially in the Seven-Year Plan period." (Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, p. 14.)

The cultural revolution was posed as a very important problem in our country which was once a backward colonial, semi-feudal state. For our people had to build a new society under the condition in which they had inherited a backward culture due to Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

In the past our people had been subjected to all sorts of humiliation and insult and groaned in ignorance and obscurantism, removed far from modern technical civilization, due to the colonial enslavement education imposed by the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and their policies of obliterating our national culture.

After the liberation our people who became masters of the country were confronted with an urgent task of liquidating the remnants of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, rapidly doing away with cultural backwardness and creating a new socialist national culture.

It was impossible to rear the working people as reliable personnel who were possessed of high technical and cultural standards and adequate abilities in building a new society and to develop our country along socialist lines, unless we wiped out thoroughly the aftermaths of the colonial cultural policy of Japanese imperialism, completely rid the working people who were freed from exploitation and oppression, of their cultural backwardness, and build a new socialist national culture fundamentally different from old culture.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, attaching great significance to the cultural revolution from the first days of his guidance in building a new society, has consistently paid profound concern for removing the cultural backwardness of our working people and speedily developing a new socialist national culture. Thus, he solved all problems arising in building culture in an original way to suit the specific conditions of our country.

He defined the cultural revolution as an important component of the socialist construction, as one of the cardinal tasks of the uninterrupted revolution, regarding it as a task which the Party and the state of the working class should continue to dynamically press ahead in the period following the establishment of the socialist system, and has led us to step up the cultural revolution more energetically along with the ideological and technical revolutions.

Under his sagacious leadership our Party has done a great deal in this respect, particularly in the Seven-Year Plan period, and made tremendous successes.

One of the greatest successes attained in the cultural revolution during the period under review is the achievement scored in public education and in the training of national cadres.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"In carrying out the cultural revolution the Party attached primary importance to public education and the training of national cadres and gave them priority over other work, and took a series of radical measures to bring up the younger generation into able builders of socialism and communism and to train large numbers of technicians and specialists in keeping with the swift tempo of the technical revolution." (Ibid, pp. 14-15.)

In this teaching the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressly clarified the position of the educational work in the cultural revolution.

In order to build a socialist and communist society it is necessary to put public education and the training of national cadres ahead of all other work. Only by so doing, can it be possible to rapidly bring up a large number of versatile and competent personnel needed in the revolution and construction, who are armed with the ideology of the working class and scientific technique, bring about signal progress in science, literature and art as well as in education and raise the general technical and cultural standards of the working people, thereby enabling them to play a pivotal role in energetically propelling the cultural revolution as a whole. The educational work thus assumes an important role in the cultural revolution; it constitutes a field of primary importance which helps push ahead successfully with the revolution as a whole, not to speak of the cultural revolution itself.

In addition to defining clearly the position of the educational work in the carrying out of the cultural revolution, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the concrete policy for the development of public education and the training of national cadres and correctly led our Party and people to bring about an epochal success in this field.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The greatest success achieved in the work of public education during the period under review was the introduction of universal compulsory nine-year technical education. Based on the further consolidation of the successes achieved under the compulsory secondary education system which had already been introduced, our Party effected the universal compulsory nine-year technical education in 1967." (Ibid, p. 15.)

The universal compulsory nine-year technical education enforced by the gifted Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the most advanced educational system which has thoroughly embodied in itself the Marxist-Leninist theory on education.

The universal compulsory nine-year technical education fully meets, first of all, the centuries-old aspiration of our people for learning.

So far, in the world it remained a long-cherished aspiration for the working class to free the toiling masses from ignorance and obscurantism as well as from exploitation and oppression; it was regarded as a matter of distant future, which is difficult to solve.

However, in our country, on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist thought on education which he had conceived since the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung introduced a series of compulsory education systems after liberation, thereby opening up a broad avenue for all children of school age to receive free education. Especially, through the introduction of the universal compulsory nine-year technical education in 1967 he has enabled all children and youth from the age of 8 to 17, i.e., up to the age when they can work, to receive free compulsory education, thus realizing fully the centuries-old aspiration of the people for learning.

The universal compulsory nine-year technical education also reflects most correctly the demands of the developing revolution and construction.

As an educational system which closely links general education with basic technical education, education with productive labour, it makes it possible to equip the new generation with advanced scientific technique and bring them up into builders of socialism and communism, men of all-round developments.

The universal compulsory nine-year technical education also acquires weighty significance in revolutionizing and working-classizing the younger generation by tempering them in the thick of practical struggle to remake nature and society from the days of school education.

As seen above, the universal compulsory nine-year technical education enforced in an original way by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung is the most superior, advanced system of education.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist theoretician, enforcing the universal compulsory nine-year technical education, advanced an original theory on improving the contents and methods of education.

The contents and methods of education are a problem on what knowledge we should give to our new generation; these are posed as one of the basic questions in bringing up personnel needed in the revolution and practical activities. How to improve the contents and methods of education is therefore a vital question in the revolution, a question of whether we bring up those who will carry on the revolution and construction, into competent builders or not.

The gifted Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung most correctly solved the problems of methods and contents of education, basing himself firmly on the stand of *Juche* and in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist principle.

The gifted Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung created a solely new original theory that the main task of socialist pedagogy is to educate and train the younger generation to acquire, through the process of their revolutionization and working-classization, the traits and qualities of genuine Communists, ardent revolutionaries, who are armed with the ideology of the working class and strive devotedly and single-mindedly for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. The socialist pedagogy conceived by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung represents the most revolutionary and scientific theory on education which fully meets the objective demand of the development of the revolution.

We cannot carry on the revolution to the end on our way from capitalism to socialism unless we uproot the survivals of outmoded ideas remaining in the minds of people as well as the reactionary elements deeply entrenched in the remnants of the old society and unless we have the invariable revolutionary world-outlook and are determined to fight the modern imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists under the condition in which we are building socialism and communism, faced with them.

Particularly, without arming the younger generation firmly with the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Leader of revolution, it is impossible to build socialism and communism successfully. The great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an ever-victorious revolutionary idea leading the revolution and construction along the one road to victory, a Marxist-Leninist ideology reflecting most correctly the requirements of the present age and revolution and an immortal idea pervaded with boundless fidelity to the revolutionary cause of the working class and the cause of socialism and communism. Therefore, the younger generation can be made to remain faithful to the revolution to the last only when they are armed with the great *Juche* idea of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As seen above, the socialist pedagogy elucidated for the first time by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Marxist-Leninist, is the greatest Marxist-Leninist pedagogy in our era, which correctly reflects the requirements of the developments of society and revolution and enables us to educate the rising generation into revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the Leader, into genuine builders who are equipped firmly with the *Juche* idea and the working-class view, into able, competent personnel of all-round developments, who are possessed of modern scientific technique.

By the benefit of the universal compulsory nine-year technical education enforced by the gifted Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, today the younger generation in our country are all growing into reliable, new communist-type of men of all-round developments, into able builders of a new society, who are firmly armed with the *Juche* idea of our Party and possessed of ample general knowledge and basic knowledge of modern science and technology. An increasing number of young men who have received compulsory nine-year technical education have launched in all fronts of socialist construction, with the result that the ranks of educated working people have steadily expanded and the general technical and cultural level of our society has enhanced still higher.

The introduction of the universal compulsory nine-year technical education is another great triumph of the Marxist-Leninist idea on education of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Leader of revolution, and marks epochal progress in the carrying out of the cultural revolution in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, set forth also a brilliant line and policy for the training of national cadres along with public education, thereby bringing about a great success in this field.

National cadres are the commanding personnel in the revolution and the main nuclear force of a Marxist-Leninist Party. The Party's leadership over the revolution and construction is carried into effect through cadres and all problems are solved by them. Therefore, the rapid progress of revolution and construction depends largely on the correct solution of the problem of cadres.

The deeper the revolution develops, the greater grows the demand for national cadres who are firmly armed with the unitary ideology of the Party and prepared politically and practically, in the whole course of the socialist construction. Thanks to the correct line and policy of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, our Party is fully meeting on its own the growing demand for cadres.

In order to solve the problem of cadres which was posed as a difficult and complex issue right after the liberation, our Party carried through the policy of rearing new national cadres of working people origin on an extensive scale while educating and remoulding intellectuals who had served in old society. As a result, a big success was registered.

In order to meet the demand for cadres, which is increasing as the revolution develops in depth, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung has further perfected, along with the regular higher educational system, various forms of higher educational system under which people learn while working—an original cadre-training system whose great vitality has already been proved through the practical experiences. As a result, we are now fully satisfying the growing demand for cadres in all fields of the national economy.

Thanks to the excellent cadre-training system a large number of cadres who are prepared politically and in practical ability has been produced in a short span of time. Today more than 497,000 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists or 4.3 times as against 1960 are working in various spheres of the national economy, and the state and economic organs, scientific and cultural institutions, modern factories and enterprises and co-operative farms in our country are run and

operated creditably by their wisdom and efforts.

Thanks to the correct cadre-training policy advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung comprehensive bases for training cadres have been firmly built up in all local areas of our country. With the establishment of these comprehensive cadre-training bases, local districts have come to meet their demand for cadres in the main by themselves. This made the local areas eliminate the previous tendency of relying on the central authorities for cadres and tackle their tasks in socialist construction satisfactorily by their own efforts. This is also of great significance in evenly raising the cultural level of all areas of the country.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated again the idea that in order to drive forward the cultural revolution energetically it was required to elevate the general technical and cultural standards of the working people who were denied opportunity for learning in the exploiter society in the past, in addition to pushing ahead with public education and the training of cadres.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Over the past years our Party paid deep attention to elevating the general cultural and technical levels of the working people concurrently with the training of technical personnel." (Ibid, pp. 17-18.)

Socialism and communism cannot be built by a few people who have knowledge. Socialism and communism can be successfully built only when the broad masses of working people are equipped with profound knowledge of nature and society. Accordingly, the raising of the cultural and technical standards of all the working people presents itself as one of the difficult problems that should be tackled to speed up the building of socialism and communism.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung a big success has also been attained in solving this question in the course of building socialism and communism.

On the basis of the successes and experience already gained in this respect our Party has strengthened adult education and improved radio-propaganda and press-circulation activities, thus attaining a success in considerably raising the general cultural and technical level of the working people. As a result, the Party's policy of making everyone of our working people master more than one technical skill is being materialized splendidly. Today everyone of our working people has come to take part purposefully in the sacred struggle for remaking nature and society with definite knowledge and technique.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung who set forth a brilliant idea and policy for the development of public education and the training of cadres which hold a primary place in the cultural revolution, and led the Party and people to their materialization, has also put forth a wise line for the advancement of science to bring about signal progress in this sphere as well.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"During the period under review great successes have been won in the advancement of science, too." (Ibid, p. 18.)

Without developing science and technology it is impossible to successfully carry on the immediate technical reconstruction in all domains of the national economy and accelerate the complete victory of socialism speedily. Therefore, in order to bring earlier the day of the complete victory of socialism and solve technical problems in hand it is essential to radically develop science and technology.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us to hold fast to the consistent stand of our Party that in order to attain epochal progress in scientific research work it should be carried on in such a direction as required by our revolution, holding fast to the stand of *Juche*. The policy of firmly establishing *Juche* in the scientific research work is the most revolutionary policy which renders it possible to develop science and technology speedily by giving full scope to the creativeness and talents of scientists and to rapidly develop the national economy with our own resources and techniques.

By thoroughly implementing the policy of firmly establishing *Juche* in the scientific research work, our Party has solved scientific and technical problems in the socialist construction with its own efforts and developed the economy swiftly.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung has also brilliantly generalized the achievements made in the field of literature and art.

Thanks to the brilliant thought of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung on literature and art and to his sagacious leadership, the literature and art of our country have now become a powerful means of the communist education of the working people as the literature and art of the Party, of the revolution, and of the people which completely eliminated the revisionist elements and tendencies of restorationism and are based on the distinct working-class line.

The cultural revolution has thus made a signal headway in our country expediting the attainment of the cause of socialism and communism energetically, thanks to the creative revolutionary theory of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, on the socialist cultural construction and to his wise leadership.

Great Chongsan-ri Spirit and Chongsan-ri Method

The question concerning work system, work method and work style is generally regarded as one of the very important problems in successfully carrying on revolution and construction.

The system of work of the Party, State and economic organs as well as the method and style of work of their functionaries should be constantly improved in conformity with the objective requirements of the development of the revolution and the relevant tasks. Only by so doing, is it possible to elevate the functions and role of the Party, State and economic organs, rally the masses closely around the Party and the Leader, successfully organize and rouse them to the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks and forcefully propel the revolution and construction.

On the importance of the improvement of the work method and style of a ruling party, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, taught as follows:

"In its method and style of work, a ruling party should always guard against the tendency to wield party authority and practise bureaucratism. After a party has come into power, the danger of putting on airs and violating the mass line increases among some functionaries who are not armed firmly with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook. That is why the party should constantly improve its method and style of work in order to implement the mass line and ensure proper leadership for the revolution and construction." (Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, pp. 114-115.)

A party of the working class and the Communists have their own revolutionary method of work and popular style of work, and when they assume power the method and style of work come to prevail in the whole party and society. However, after a party seized power, principles of its mass line may be violated in the work with the masses by those functionaries who are not fully steeled in the revolutionary struggle nor armed with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook. Therefore, to improve the method and style of work of its functionaries poses a more important question when the party has come to power.

And after the socialist transformation of the relations of production is completed and a socialist system established it becomes an urgent question to improve and perfect the system and method of work of the Party, State and economic organs in conformity with new, changed circumstances.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught, in this period the successful building of socialism and communism largely depends on how to adapt the socialist relations of production to the ever-developing productive forces and bring them to perfection, how to complete the upper structure to suit the established basis and how to strengthen the reaction of the upper structure upon the basis. Perfection of the system and method of work of the Party, State and economic organs in conformity with the established basis and the socialist relations of production makes it possible to further enhance the functions and role of the upper structure, the system of proletarian dictatorship in particular, and strengthen its active reaction upon the basis, which leads to further consolidation and development of the socialist relations of production, gives a strong impetus to the development of productive forces and, furthermore, ensures successful remoulding of the consciousness of people.

The question of establishing the system and method of work of the Party, State and economic organs in line with the new historic conditions in which the socialist system is established and socialist construction carried on in greater depth, has been splendidly solved by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who has created and generalized the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, created by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by setting an example during his on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri, Kangso County, South Pyongan Province, in February 1960, is the most correct idea and method of guidance in Party, State and economic work under socialism. This method, embodying and developing the traditional revolutionary mass line of our Party in conformity to the new realities of socialist construction, is a great Marxist-Leninist method of work, a revolutionary method of work, enabling us to exercise most correct leadership over the masses and a powerful weapon for dynamically pushing ahead with the revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught as follows:

"The essentials of the Chongsan-ri method are

that the higher organ helps the lower, the superior assists his inferiors and always goes down to work places to have a good grasp of the actual conditions there and find correct solutions to problems, and gives priority to political work or work with people in all activities to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, pp. 298-299.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught, it is a basic requirement of the Chongsan-ri method that the upper units give a substantial assistance to the lower. The Chongsan-ri method demands that the higher organs and the superiors should not issue commands and directives to the lower organs and their subordinates in a bureaucratic manner, but should go down to them, help them and work together with them to solve the problems and implement the revolutionary tasks successfully.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"By the Chongsan-ri method is meant a method of going down to the lower units to help them and solve knotty problems for them instead of dictating to the subordinates in a bureaucratic way." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 448.)

Under socialism relations of assistance and unity are established between the leadership and the masses, and mutual relations between all the organs and their functionaries become revolutionary and comradely ones. The original mission of the guidance to the lower units can be fulfilled only by helping the subordinates to correct their shortcomings and teaching them what they do not know so as to carry out the revolutionary tasks successfully. In the course of the upper units giving a substantial assistance to the lower, all the functionaries—both the superiors and the inferiors learn from each other and join efforts and thus raise their level of guidance rapidly.

Based on such a principled demand that the upper units give a substantial assistance to the lower, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has established a well-organized work system whereby the Centre is made to help provinces, the provinces counties and the counties *ri*.

Another basic requirement of the Chongsan-ri method is that the functionaries always go down to work places to take a good grasp of the actual conditions there and find correct solutions to problems.

Only by bringing guidance closer to the lower units and going in the midst of the masses, is it possible to find out the difficulties and demands of the masses, grasp various new problems arising in the realities and take appropriate measures in time. The work method of always going down to work places to study deeply how things are standing there and find correct ways for the solution of matters is the most scientific and revolutionary work method. It enables us to overcome successfully the armchair method of work, subjectivism and formalism and ensure the correct implementation of the Party's policies.

One who shuts himself up in his office estranged from the reality cannot acquire a detailed grasp of the actual conditions nor can find correct solutions to relevant problems. Without knowing concrete realities and the strength of the masses it is impossible to calculate anything, tap reserves and organize and rouse the masses to the implementation of the Party's policies. When one makes sincere efforts to investigate, study, grasp and analyze the objective realities, one can give a substantial assistance to the lower units and correctly carry into effect the Party's lines and policies.

The Chongsan-ri method also requires us to keep political work, work with people, ahead of all other work and arouse the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"It is an essential demand of the Chongsan-ri method and a revolutionary work method emanating from the intrinsic character of the Communists to give precedence to political work so as to constantly enhance the political awakening of the masses of the people and lead them to carry out their revolutionary tasks of their own accord." (Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, p. 116.)

Revolution is for the masses of the people and it is their own affair. To make the masses of the people participate in the revolutionary struggle of their own accord is a prerequisite to the successful fulfilment of revolutionary tasks. The Communists who are always fighting in defence of the people's interests and for their happiness have no right to order or command the popular masses; they are only duty-bound to give precedence to political work to awaken them and lead them to participate in the revolutionary struggle consciously.

The intrinsic superiority of the socialist system under which the working people freed from exploitation and oppression are closely united with each other for the common aims and interests, help each other in a comradely way and work with creative zeal and initiative, can be given full scope only by strengthening political work aimed at heightening the class awakening and ideological consciousness of the toiling masses.

Our Party regards it as the most important content of political work to establish the unitary ideological system of the Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"In a word, giving precedence to politics amounts to leading all the Party members and masses to fully grasp the Party's policies, extensively discuss ways for the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks and take an active part in their implementation with a high political awakening." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. II, p. 496.)

All our Party's lines and policies are an embodiment of the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the distinguished Leader of revolution. It is essential for all the functionaries and working people to arm themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary guiding idea of our Party, and their embodiment—the Party's lines and policies. For, only by so doing, can they clearly understand not only the importance and content of the revolutionary tasks assigned to them but the concrete ways for their implementation, acquire a high degree of political consciousness in the revolution and construction and work with revolutionary zeal and creative initiative.

It has nothing in common with the communist method of work to cling only to economic and technical work while neglecting political work and to give prominence only to material incentive instead of heightening the political and ideological consciousness of the working people. Yet, it should not be allowed to neglect economic work or reject the role of material incentive under socialism because of giving precedence to political work. The Chongsan-ri method demands that we combine political closely with economic work while giving priority to the former and combine the political and ideological consciousness of the working people correctly with material incentive while elevating the former.

What is next in order of importance in the requirements of the Chongsan-ri method is to combine general with specific guidance and create an example at one spot and generalize it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"The genuine method of Party leadership is to correctly combine general with specific guidance, and thus bring Party's policies closer to the actual life and struggles of the masses of the people, provide the masses of the people with the conditions for displaying their creativeness, and then generalize again the experience gained by the masses in their struggle." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. I, p. 528.)

Only by the general guidance can every work be conducted with purposefulness and orientation and the unified leadership of the Party steadily ensured. Only by letting specific guidance keep with general guidance is it possible to take concrete practical measures most suitable to the specific conditions and the level of the consciousness of the masses in the execution of the Party's resolutions and directives. The revolutionary tasks can be successfully fulfilled only by properly and constantly combining general with specific guidance in such a way as to arrange work first with the entire units and then go down to a specific unit without fail to see the results in its implementation, help it carry out the work correctly and generalize experiences and lessons gained therefrom to rearrange work for the whole units.

The method of guidance by which one creates an example at one spot and generalizes it is the most excellent form combining general with specific guidance correctly.

Another important requirement of the Chongsan-ri method is to determine the order of priority in all affairs and grasp the main link and concentrate efforts on it to solve it, thereby shoring up work as a whole.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"In the class struggle and in the struggle with nature it is a definite fighting method of the Marxist-Leninists to accurately estimate the balance of forces between the friends and foes, find the main target and concentrate attack on it." (Kim Il Sung, Selection of Works, Vol. VI, pp. 462-463.)

In any work there are the order of priority and primary and secondary things. If one fails to grasp the main link in the whole chain of work and determine the order of priority, dispersing efforts over many objects and attending to this or that work, one cannot carry out any work successfully, but will mess up overall work in the end.

In every work one should take a good grip of the main link, concentrate efforts on it and solve it and thus shore up overall work, and then again find the main link in another work to solve it. Only when they are solved one by one by the method of annihilation operation can the revolutionary tasks be successfully carried out.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught that the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method are not only an effective method of work enabling us to carry out the immediate revolutionary tasks successfully and thorough-goingly but a powerful educational method for improving the ideological, political and practical qualifications of the functionaries and revolutionizing the masses.

Experience shows that the Chongsan-ri method is an effective means of bringing the functionaries into the midst of the masses to teach and learn from them, fully acquainting them with reality and thus rapidly improving their ideological, political and practical qualification. It also proves that the Chongsan-ri method constitutes a powerful weapon for revolutionizing and working-classizing the masses, as it makes the functionaries go among the masses and conduct political work preferentially to arm them with the Party's lines and policies and educate and remould them on communist lines.

With the generalization of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in our country, a great change has taken place in the work of the

(Continued on page 40)

THE HISTORIC NAMHODU CONFERENCE MARKED A NEW TURN IN THE KOREAN REVOLUTION

Our Party and entire people mark the 35th anniversary of the historic Namhodu Conference amidst the grandiose circumstances in which the whole country is seething with a fresh revolutionary zeal for the implementation of the programmatic task set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, in his report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Namhodu Conference, held in February, 1936, under the personal guidance of the great Leader of the Korean revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, was a meeting of historic significance in establishing *Juche* in the Korean revolution more thoroughly and bringing about a new turn in the general Korean revolutionary movement pivoted on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the first half of the 1930's, under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the preparatory work for the founding of a Party, the work of the anti-Japanese national united front and various mass movements, all centering around the armed struggle, were vigorously carried on and thus the internal forces of the Korean revolution grew in scope and strength as never before.

Especially after the manoeuvres of the opportunists and factionalists to hinder implementation of the great line of *Juche* advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were shattered the internal forces of our revolution were further consolidated and the Communists and revolutionary masses were rallied more closely around him.

And, in accordance with the active policy of dissolving developmentally the guerilla base-liberated areas built along the Tuman-gang River, put forward by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army went beyond the narrow bounds of guerilla base and advanced to vast areas of Korea and northern and southern Manchuria. As a result, the armed struggle was further developed and its revolutionary influence grew rapidly.

Meanwhile, entering the mid-1930's, the ever-intensified fascist suppression and plunder of the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists led to further aggravation of the national and class contradictions between the Korean nation and the Japanese imperialists and to a rapid mounting of the anti-Japanese sentiment among the people of all walks of life, and the danger of another war caused by world fascism was increasing as the days went by.

The prevailing situation and the development of the revolution urgently called for a new strategical and tactical line for establishing *Juche* more thoroughly in the Korean revolution and further expanding and developing the national liberation struggle on the basis of the successes achieved in the revolutionary movement in the first half of the 1930's.

Having grasped with insight these requirements in the development of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, convened the historic Namhodu Conference, where he put forward a new *Juche*-oriented, original strategic and tactical line on the basis of the great revolutionary exploits and priceless experience gained in the revolutionary struggle in the first half of the 1930's and upon a scientific analysis of the change in the balance of the class forces.

At the Namhodu Conference, he advanced firstly the line of forming a permanent organization of the anti-Japanese national united front to unite more firmly the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces of all strata and organize and mobilize them more vigorously in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and further expanding and developing the anti-Japanese national united front movement on a nation-wide scale.

On concrete ways and means of implementation of this task, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught emphatically as follows:

...In order to carry out this task under the severe conditions in which Japanese imperialism is increasing its suppressive measures, it is essential to unite all anti-Japanese forces in the united front body of various names—no matter what the names of it may be— in consideration of the specific conditions in local areas and the level of preparedness of the people....

His new policy for organizing and rallying more firmly the anti-Japanese patriotic forces of the whole nation through the establishment of the system of permanent organization of the anti-Japanese national united front was the solely correct one which was fully in compliance with the urgent requirements of the Korean revolution.

The problem of forming an anti-Japanese national united front had long been raised before our people. It could not be solved because of the absence of a great leader of revolution and remained an objective requirement.

It was only by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, that a scientific and comprehensive solution was given to this issue in the 1930's.

The general situation of our country in the mid-1930's urgently demanded that the patriotic people of all strata be enlisted in the united national front against Japanese imperialism.

In compliance with such an urgent demand, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, elucidated again the line of the anti-Japanese national united front at the Namhodu Conference and gave a comprehensive answer to a series of principled questions arising in its realization and concrete ways and means of its implementation.

On the basis of the analysis of practical experience gained in the revolution of our country, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the wisest, original policy of forming an anti-Japanese national united front embracing broad classes and circles of people including even national capitalists opposed to Japanese imperialism, while heightening the leading role of the working class in the front in firm reliance on the worker-peasant alliance, and of building up the mass foundation of the revolution.

His teaching on forming a broad united front with the worker-peasant alliance as the socio-political basis contributed not only to further propelling the Korean revolution but to developing anew the Marxist-Leninist theory on the organization of revolutionary forces.

Then, at the conference Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, presented a new policy of pushing ahead with the preparatory work for the founding of a Korean Communist Party in earnest on a nation-wide scale on the basis of the firm groundwork already laid in the preparations for Party-building.

He analysed and reviewed the work in the first half of the 1930's and, clearly expounding the stand of *Juche* in the Korean revolution, he taught that Party organizations should be formed at home by extensively bringing up a new type of Communists of worker and peasant origin in the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and all revolutionary organizations and by uniting the Communists and communist circles that were active scattered in different parts of the homeland, and thus the preparatory work for Party-building should be actively carried on on a nation-wide scale.

He said to the following effect:

...We should, first of all, continue to push forward the work for the growth of the Party in the Guerilla Army as well as in the residential districts of Koreans in northeast China. And, along with this, it is necessary to lay the groundwork for forming Party organizations at home in the future while rallying the Communists and training those persons tested in the anti-Japanese mass struggle into Communists there....

In this regard he taught that in Korea it was logical to form Party organizations from below, not from above, in conformity to her specific conditions. This alone, he said, would make it possible to awake the class-consciousness of the working class and other revolutionary toiling masses, gradually revolutionize them and select excellent and advanced elements among them and draw them in Party organizations and thus make Party organizations steel-strong.

His positive measure to firmly build up Party organizations in the homeland was based on his great plan for putting into effect fully the position of *Juche* in the preparatory work for the foundation of a Party.

Only by conducting the preparatory work for founding a Party before all other work at home to expand the ranks of Communists, strengthen Party organization and enhance its leading role, was it possible to successfully solve the questions of extending the armed struggle into the homeland and of enlarging and developing organizations of the united anti-Japanese national front on a nation-wide scale.

Then he taught the way of laying more solidly the ideological groundwork for founding Party.

He emphasized that for this purpose, it was necessary to arm the Party organizations, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and all revolutionary organizations with the *Juche* idea which is Marxism-Leninism creatively applied to the specific conditions of Korea and the unitary guiding idea for the Korean revolution, and thus further consolidate their unity in ideology and political line.

Thirdly, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, advanced a new policy of moving the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the northern borderlands of our country to administer heavier blows to the enemy and setting up guerilla bases of a new type around Mt. Paekdu-san and, more, extending the armed struggle deep into the homeland so as to further encourage and inspire the Korean people in their anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and strengthen the guidance of the Korean revolution as a whole.

He said in the following vein:

...The future central task of the People's Revolutionary Army is to directly organize and lead revolutionary movements at home, in addition to creating guerilla bases of a new type in the borderlands along the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang rivers centering on Mt. Paekdu-san and expand-

ing the scope of armed struggle into our homeland....

This was the wisest policy for instilling strength and courage into the Korean people in the homeland, ensuring politically and militarily the work for founding a Korean Communist Party and expanding and developing the anti-Japanese national united front movement and thus bringing about a further upswing in the Korean revolution as a whole.

The policies advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, at the Namhodu Conference, were the most correct ones based on the thorough-going position of *Juche* that the Korean people should solve all problems arising in the carrying out of the Korean revolution independently and creatively on their own responsibility and in conformity to the actual conditions of their country, relying on their own strength.

The Namhodu Conference adopted the policies set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as its resolution, defining them as the basic line for the development of the revolutionary movement in Korea.

After the Namhodu Conference, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Tonggang Conference in May 1936. He made concrete in an all-round way the strategic policies advanced at the Namhodu Conference, and founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF), the first permanent organization of the anti-Japanese national united front in our country, thereby vigorously pushing forward the general Korean revolution with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the centre.

The lines and policies set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Namhodu Conference and their implementation were of great significance in establishing *Juche* in the Korean revolution more thoroughly and in hastening the victory of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people.

The anti-Japanese national united front movement was organized and unfolded more vigorously and more actively on a nation-wide scale, with the result that the entire masses of all walks of life were rallied still closer around the Leader in a short span of time and they were organized and mobilized forcefully as a united revolutionary force in the anti-Japanese national salvation struggle.

And, as a result of active preparations for Party-building on the basis of the thorough-going stand of *Juche*, many Communists of a new type were brought up and trained and the unitary system of leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, for the Korean revolution as a whole was firmly established.

Meanwhile, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army vigorously conducted political and military activities in the border areas along the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang rivers with the newly-built Mt. Paekdu-san base as the stronghold, and deep in the homeland and thus shook the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and planted a firmer confidence in victory and courage into the people.

Indeed, the great lines and policies advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, at the Namhodu Conference opened up a historic phase in expanding and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the main form of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country and, through it, accelerating the preparations for the foundation of a Marxist-Leninist Party in Korea and, at the same time, vigorously pushing ahead with the anti-Japanese national united front movement.

These great lines and policies made a great contribution to the development of the world revolution by setting to the revolutionaries and peoples of the whole world a great example in organizing the anti-fascist, anti-imperialist revolutionary forces at the time when fascism emerged in the world and the danger of war by it increased day by day.

As seen above, the Namhodu Conference added immortal exploits to the communist movement and the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and made a great contribution to establishing the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party.

The lines of founding a Party and forming the anti-Japanese national united front set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, at the Namhodu Conference and the valuable exploits and experience gained in the struggle for their implementation became the historic roots and precious asset for the foundation of our Party after liberation and for its united front policy and greatly contributed to enriching the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism.

Significantly meeting the 35th anniversary of the Namhodu Conference, our people today are filled with a firm determination to arm themselves with the unitary ideological system of the Party so as to make the glorious Workers' Party of Korea—the foundation of which was laid by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, and which was personally founded by him—the Party of Comrade Kim Il Sung for ever through generations, and with a resolve to devote all their energies and wisdom, even their lives to the historic cause of accomplishing the Korean revolution and realizing socialism and communism on this beautiful land of 3,000 ri.

SOLID FUEL-POWER BASES BUILT

Thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the grand programme of the Seven-Year Plan was successfully fulfilled, with the result that our country has been converted from a socialist industrial-agricultural state into a socialist industrial state.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, saw that a powerful struggle was unrolled in the Seven-Year Plan period to build an independent modern industry which is comprehensively developed, possessed of a solid raw-material base of its own and equipped with new techniques, and to effect the all-round technical reconstruction of the national economy, while consistently following the policy of steadfastly keeping the country's fuel-power industry ahead of other domains.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"In order to ensure the rapid development of the national economy, it is necessary, first of all, to expand and consolidate our fuel-power bases." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 112.)

As a result of the splendid embodiment of the Party's policy of developing the fuel-power industry, an important component part in building a *Juche*-oriented industry, ahead of all other domains of the national economy, there have been built solid fuel-power bases in our country today which reliably guarantee the rapid development of all branches of the national economy.

At present our fuel-power industry turns out 1,975 kilogrammes of coal and 1,184 kwh of electricity per head of the population, which means that it has reached a high level in its development.

The rapid growth of the power and coal industries, the building of the powerful fuel-power bases and the further strengthening of self-sustenance in the country's economy—all this is entirely ascribable to the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, not only attached primary significance to the building of fuel-power bases in the building of an independent national economy and kept it definitely ahead of other work, but also set forth a concrete policy for the development of the fuel-power industry and personally guided its implementation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"In developing the power industry we will keep holding fast to the policy of correctly combining the building of hydropower stations and thermal power stations and of building large-scale power plants and that of medium- and small-scale power stations in parallel." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 555.)

Upholding the policy of building large-scale hydropower plants and thermal power plants in parallel which was set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Red workers in the field of the power industry built such big hydropower plants as the Kanggye Youth Power Plant and the Unbong Power Plant in the period of the Seven-Year Plan, displaying all their creative initiatives and activeness to the full, and are energetically pushing forward the construction of new large-scale hydropower plants.

During the Seven-Year Plan great efforts were directed particularly to the construction of thermal power stations and a big achievement was gained.

A thermal power station not only can be built with less expense and in a shorter time compared with a hydro-power one, but makes it possible to do away with seasonal fluctuations in power production caused by the natural and climatic conditions and regularly produce and supply electricity even in the dry season. Therefore, it assumes a very important significance in consolidating the nation's power bases.

Despite the pressure for state affairs the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally fixed the construction site for the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant on September 21, 1961, treading on the dewy mugwort field and decided on the total floor space of the power plant and the area of its compound, the positions of the main building and the subsidiary buildings and so on. Thanks to the solicitude and care of the Leader, the construction of the thermal power plant was pushed ahead apace and thus a large-scale thermal power plant with a capacity of 500,000 kw was completed.

Besides, the construction of the large-scale Pukchang Thermal Power Plant is now being pushed ahead at the "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, on the site personally fixed by the Leader and part of it has already been put into operation.

To build many medium- and small-scale water and thermal power stations everywhere along with large-scale power plants makes it possible to rapidly promote the electrification of agriculture with small funds by making use of local materials and manpower and soon meet the requirements of factories and localities for electric power.

Having put forward the policy of building medium- and small-scale power stations on a large scale, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only chose the places for their construction one by one but also visited in person the construction sites in remote mountain areas to give concrete instructions.

Upholding the instructions of the Leader, the workers in the field of the power industry and the entire toiling people set out to build power stations in a mass movement and built a large number of medium- and small-scale hydropower stations and factory thermal power stations in a short space of time. As a result, the total generating capacity of our country increased 1.8 times from 1961 to 1969. Particularly, the thermal power generating capacity increased 11 times in the same period, with the result that the onesidedness of our power industry which had relied exclusively on hydraulic power has been eliminated and the nation's power bases consolidated qualitatively.

Great successes have also been registered in establishing a firm system of the transmission and supply of electricity in conformity with the creation of a new generating capacity and the emergence of new industrial districts.

The workers in the field of power generation employed new devices in order to increase electric output to the maximum and, in particular, actively introduced advanced techniques including the hard facing method in repairing waterwheels, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Along with this, they boldly manufactured and introduced new-type, large-size water wheels with a hign efficiency, radically increased the efficiency of the turbines, and produced an enormous amount of additional electricity.

In the field of transmission and transformation of electricity, too, a powerful struggle was unrolled

to increase voltage and lay new power-transmission lines.

Thus, in the major power-transmission systems of our country the capacity of electricity transmission between the east and the west has grown several times, the power transmission capacity increased and the loss of electricity has been reduced to a considerable extent. Along with this, an innovation was effected by devising and introducing a new method of repairing the charged transmission line. The introduction of the repairing method even in the ultra high tension electric power transmission line has made it possible to supply electricity uninterruptedly to all branches of the national economy.

With powerful power bases laid thanks to the correct policy of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the rapid development of the power industry and to his wise leadership for its implementation, the industrial production of our country last year showed a drastic increase of 31 per cent (as of the end of October) over the previous year; the electrification of the major trunk railways has been finished in the main; with the splendid fulfilment of the task of electrification in the countryside, electricity has come to reach every *ri* and every farm household in our country.

A great progress has also been made in the fuel industry.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"As for the fuel industry, in order to rapidly increase coal output, investment should be concentrated on coal mines which have large deposits and favourable mining conditions. Capital construction should be stepped up in each coal mine so as to basically complete the lining of the main pits with concrete." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 113.)

Paying a deep attention to the development of the coal industry, the Leader visited the northern coal-field in May 1961, the first year of the Seven-Year Plan, and the Chollima Anju Coal Mine in December the same year and made the policy and ways of the successful fulfilment of the huge task of the Seven-Year Plan clear again.

In accordance with the policy laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the existing coal mines were technically reconstructed and expanded and their material and technical foundations consolidated. Thus, the technical equipment and technical forces of the coal mines increased several times respectively and the coal output of each coal mine grew sharply in the Seven-Year Plan period. And with the extensive development of new collieries, 26 big coal mines including the Obong Coal Mine and the Yonghung Youth Coal Mine were newly developed.

As a result of the successful implementation of the Party's policy of building many medium- and small-size coal mines together with large-size coal mines, hosts of medium- and small-size coal mines were newly exploited in different parts of the country and their material and technical foundations laid firmly. Their number increased 2.7 times and their output 4.5 times during the Seven-Year Plan. Today the medium- and small-size coal mines hold a considerable share in the total coal output of our country. They almost fully meet the demand of the local industry factories for coal.

With the extensive development and expansion of the medium- and small-size coal mines, not only the fuel bases of the country have been further expanded and strengthened but favourable conditions have been provided to continue coal production even in case of emergency.

A big stride forward has been made in the prospective development of the coal industry and the modernization of the coal mines as well.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"What is important in developing the mining industry is to adhere to the three principles — conducting geological prospecting work preferentially, carrying out the technical revolution and actively pushing ahead with scientific research work." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 555.)

To give precedence to the geological prospecting work is one of the fundamental requisites to ensuring the prospective development of the coal industry and raising the economic efficiency of the pit construction.

Under the meticulous care of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the ranks of prospecting workers in the field of the coal industry expanded rapidly and their technical equipment improved markedly in the Seven-Year Plan period.

Through the wide introduction of physical and other modern prospecting means the efficiency and tempo of the prospecting work have been heightened to a considerable extent.

Great successes have been achieved in actively mechanizing and automating hewing, carriage and all other arduous labour-consuming operations, in extensively introducing advanced hewing methods and, particularly, in undertaking open-cast mining on a large scale in accordance with the policy put forward by the Leader.

Through an extensive technical innovation campaign many coal mines employed iron-props and up-to-date hewing machines including a cylindrical hewing machine to comprehensively mechanize hewing operation, thereby raising labour productivity more than two times while lightening labour. They also mechanized tunnelling and the lining of pits with concrete through the introduction of up-to-date machinery and equipment.

Particularly, with the introduction of efficient loading machines and large-size transport machines and equipment, the mechanization of the conveyance system as a whole has been stepped up.

Besides, strip mines have been secured everywhere and thus the output of coal by the open-cast mining has increased several times. And a high extraction rate has been ensured even in a big fault through the wide introduction of various advanced hewing methods suited to the specific features of the coal seams in our country.

The scientists and technicians in the domain of the coal industry established *Juche* in scientific research work and actively pushed ahead with their research for the prospective development, while solving preferentially the pending scientific and technical problems in coal production. In the Seven-Year Plan period they scored big successes in their research work for all branches of the coal industry—survey of coal reserves and research on their rational exploitation, research on the reinforcement of the technical equipment of the coal industry, particularly, research on the mechanization and automation of hewing operation in the bituminous coal mines, research on the improvement of mining methods, etc. Thus, they have made it possible not only to carry out satisfactorily the task of the technical revolution in the coal industry but to lay a solid foundation for pushing ahead with the technical revolution on a higher plane in future.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the material and technical basis of the coal industry has been further consolidated and the strong fuel bases of the country have been built with the rapid growth of coal output. The coal height of the Seven-Year Plan was successfully conquered already in 1968.

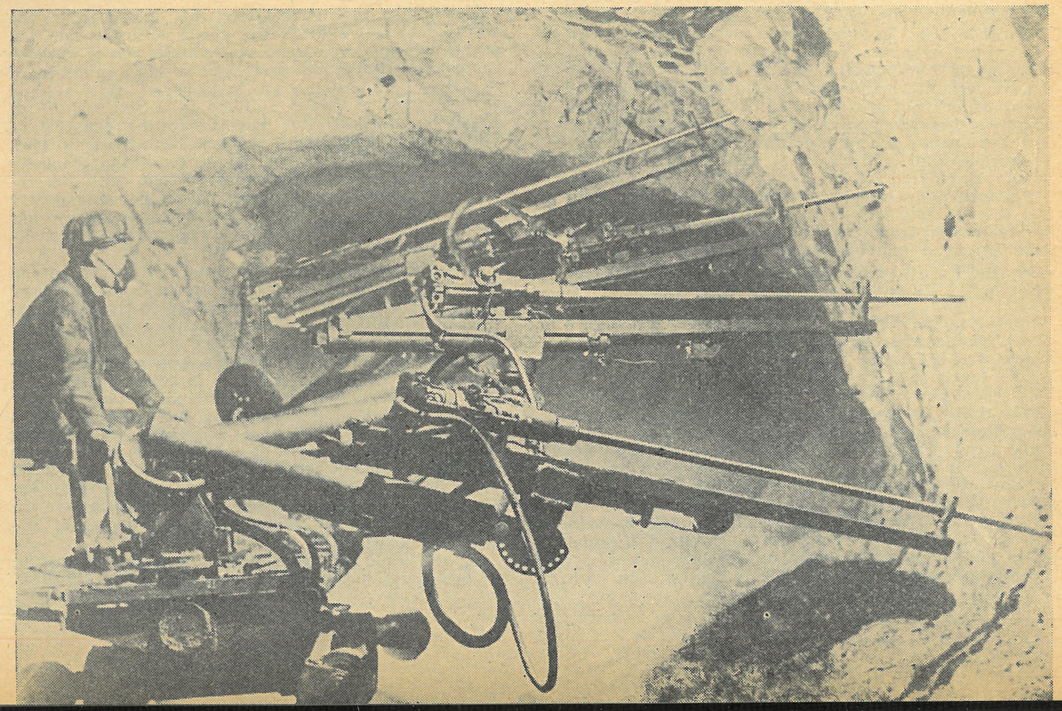
Putting forward the grand programme of the Six-Year Plan at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the task of building up the nation's fuel-power bases more firmly in the plan period.

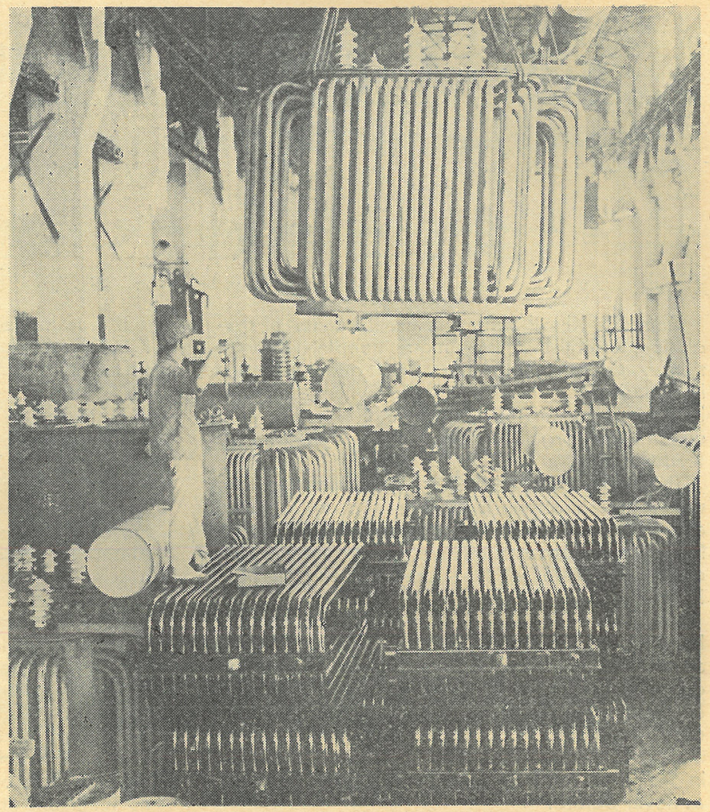
In 1976, the last year of the Six-Year Plan, the coal output of our country will reach 50-53 million tons and the output of electricity 28,000-30,000 million kwh.

During the period of the prospective plan the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy of keeping the power and coal industries definitely ahead of other domains will continue to be thoroughly carried through so as to expand and

(Continued on page 40)

Workers of the Kaechon Colliery which won the title of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the DPRK, are overfulfilling their daily assignments vigorously unfolding the "100-day battle," with the determination to fulfil the plan for the first half of this year by April 15





Upholding the grand programme of the Six-Year Plan worked out by the paternal Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, workers of the Chollima Taean Electric Machinery Plant are bringing about a fresh upsurge in the production of transformers

The People's Revolutionary Government in the Guerilla Bases and Its Exploits

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, established the unique People's Revolutionary Government in the vast guerilla bases-liberated areas along the River Tuman-gang during the period of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under his leadership.

The People's Revolutionary Government set up under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung performed priceless exploits as the first genuine revolutionary power of the Korean people in their history.

In the first half of 1930's when the guerilla bases-liberated areas had just been built in accordance with the original line on establishing guerilla bases set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Japanese imperialists' "punitive operations" against the guerilla bases and their murderous atrocities in the areas of East Manchuria were intensified as never before.

Establishing a genuine revolutionary power of the people in the guerilla bases-liberated areas was posed at the time as an urgent question in consolidating and developing the guerilla bases and, in reliance upon them, expanding and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle and further stepping up the general anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people. Only a genuine people's power would make it possible to establish a new revolutionary order in the guerilla bases and stabilize the life of the people, organizing and mobilizing them to frustrate the desperate maneouvres of the enemy, Japanese imperialism, pushing ahead with the revolution powerfully.

In those days, however, the factionalists and Left opportunists set up in many guerilla bases the district governments in the form of a "Soviet" incompatible with the specific conditions of our country, copying after the experiences of other countries mechanically. They denied all private ownership and went the length of committing such an ultra-Leftist act as confiscating even the land owned by middle peasants. Such an act might lead to a loss of a considerable number of people opposed to Japanese imperialism, who had come to the liberated areas with great aspiration and hope.

It was just at this time that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, came to the guerilla base after successfully carrying on the struggle for rallying the revolutionary forces in the vast areas of Southern and Northern Manchuria.

The joy of the people was boundless when they met Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. As soon as he returned to the guerilla base, he studied deeply the actual condition in the guerilla bases and, having made a scientific analysis of the situation created due to the manoeuvres of the factionalists and Left opportunists, he devoted himself to, above all, the correct solution of the question of power.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung criticized the Leftist errors committed by the factionalists and Left opportunists who, captivated by flunkeyism and dogmatism, had no correct idea of the character and immediate task of the revolution and the way for its fulfilment at that time, and he taught that a genuine People's Revolutionary Government should be established in the guerilla bases.

The policy of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that reflected most correctly the objective requirements of the revolution and the long-cherished aspiration of the people for power was a brilliant embodiment of his great idea of *Juche*.

He made it clear that the Korean revolution was an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and that its immediate task was to overthrow the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and realize national liberation, and clearly elucidated that the power to be established in the future should be a genuine revolutionary power of the people compatible with that revolution, a power which was based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and which embraced the broad sections of all anti-Japanese forces. And he taught that this power should enforce democratic policies reflecting correctly the interests of not only the workers and peasants but the people of all strata with anti-Japanese sentiments.

The line of the People's Revolutionary Government set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, was a solely correct one which was in full accord with the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic character of the Korean revolution at the time and with the immediate revolutionary task of overthrowing the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and realizing national liberation. It was also a completely original line which developed anew the Marxist-Leninist theory on the state and revolution to suit the specific conditions of the colonial, semi-feudal society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, giving a speech before the people in a revolutionary base

At the Wangching Conference held in the spring of 1933, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung deeply analyzed and sharply criticized the errors of the Left opportunists who were adhering to the line of a "Soviet," and proved the correctness of the line of a People's Revolutionary Government and, at the same time, clearly set the tasks to be fulfilled by the government.

Involved in the immediate tasks of the People's Revolutionary Government set forth by him were all democratic policies such as a solution of the land problem, liquidation of the survivals of Japanese imperialism and feudalism in all social life, guarantee of democratic freedom and rights to the people, introduction of the 8-hour workday, realization of the equality of the sexes and establishment of the popular education system.

After the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave teachings at the Wangching Conference, the work of establishing the People's Revolutionary Government was started in the guerilla bases.

However, it was no easy task to set up the People's Revolutionary Government.

While unfolding a stubborn struggle against the Left opportunists and factionalists who were persisting in a "Soviet" line, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung himself undertook activities to establish the People's Revolutionary Government, showing a practical example.

Though he was busy organizing and guiding the struggle to frustrate the enemy's "punitive operations" against the guerilla bases in those days, he gave lectures to functionaries of the government organs and personally went out to many districts to guide the work for establishing the People's Revolutionary Government.

One day, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went to the Szushuiping area, Wangching county and said to the following effect before the people:

...The government we are going to set up will neither be ruled by any king, nor will serve the interests of landlords, capitalists or any individuals but will be the government of our people that

will work for the rights and happiness of the people and for freedom and independence, and this government will give the peasants land, grant the women equal rights with men and enable everyone to receive education, work and live well.

...In order to win back the fatherland and live in happiness, we must first of all fight against the Japanese scoundrels to the very end. Only by so doing, will all such happiness be permanently ours.... The Guerilla Army must work for the people and the people, on their part, must assist the Guerilla Army. If those who have money donate money, those who have knowledge, knowledge, and if hundreds, thousands of people unite in one mind and one purpose and fight to the end, the revolution will emerge victorious....

His teaching enabled the people in the bases to have a clear understanding of the character and task of the People's Revolutionary Government to be set up by themselves and led them to the active struggle for establishing the People's Revolutionary Government by their own efforts.

Thus, the revolutionary government of the people was established in every district, village and county in the vast guerilla bases along the River Tuman-gang.

The People's Revolutionary Government established under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a power organ based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on a united front of all anti-imperialist, anti-feudal sections of people; it was the most revolutionary, popular power thoroughly protecting the interests of the working people and ensuring social emancipation to the broad masses of the people including the workers and peasants. This showed to the Korean people as a practical example the prototype of the power to be established in the future and became the historic roots of our people's power set up after liberation.

The People's Revolutionary Government which was set up in the guerilla bases-liberated areas under the guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung successfully carried the democratic reforms in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

The People's Revolutionary Government guaranteed political freedom and democratic rights to the people in the bases. All citizens, men and women, over the age of 16 were granted the rights to elect and to be elected.

Meanwhile, an out-and-out dictatorship was exercised over a handful of counter-revolutionaries.

The People's Revolutionary Government confiscated without compensation the land owned by the Japanese imperialists, traitorous landlords, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation and distributed it to the peasants free of charge. Thus, the peasants in the bases were completely freed from exploitation and oppression by Japanese imperialism and the landlords and the century-old desire of the peasants to do farming on their own land was realized.

Besides, the People's Revolutionary Government proclaimed the introduction of the 8-hour workday and the minimum wage system, the abrogation of miscellaneous taxes and the invalidation of the claims of Japanese imperialism and its stooges. And it took measures to stabilize the people's living, such as organizing farming work and ensuring the circulation and supply of goods and introduction of free medical treatment.

Along with this, the People's Revolutionary Government enforced a free compulsory educational system in the guerilla bases and enhanced the national and class consciousness of all the people there and revolutionized them through diverse media such as revolutionary literary and art works, publications and propaganda activities, thereby ensured that the people, united as one with the army, resolutely fought solely for the Leader and revolution, the fatherland and people.

Thanks to the policies carried on by the People's Revolutionary Government under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the people in the guerilla bases-liberated areas came to enjoy political freedom and rights and work and learn letters to their hearts' content for the first time in their lives, freed from exploitation and oppression.

This was the most priceless revolutionary gains won by the people in the guerilla bases-liberated areas under the sagacious leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and was the source of strength which raised their spirit of national independence and revolutionary pride and brought their peerless mass heroism to full play.

That was why the people bravely fought in defence of the people's power which provided them with freedom and democratic rights, despite the hardships in the guerilla bases.

Not only the people in the guerilla bases but also the entire Korean people who were subjected to exploitation and oppression under the fascist tyranny of Japanese imperialism supported the People's Revolutionary Government established in the guerilla bases with boundless joy and excitement, finding their bright future in the government and came out more vigorously in the anti-Japanese struggle.

Today whenever we think of the prosperity and development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the banner of the freedom and happiness of the 40 million Korean people, we retrospect with high pride the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, and the exploits of the People's Revolutionary Government established in the guerilla bases, a brilliant embodiment of his great idea of *Juche*.

Chi Ryong Cha

Creative Solution of the Question of Power by Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of Revolution

The question of power, a basic issue in the revolution, was solved creatively and most correctly in our country thanks to the great idea of *Juche* and sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Leader of revolution.

How should the question of power be solved? — this was posed as a difficult and complex problem under the specific conditions of our country which had been a colonial, semi-feudal society and then was divided due to the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism after the liberation.

This problem could splendidly be solved only by the great Marxist-Leninist idea of *Juche* of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that all the problems arising in the revolution and construction should be solved independently in conformity with the actual conditions of one's country and mainly by one's own efforts; and the problem of power could be successfully solved only under his wise leadership.

* * *

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, taught as follows:

"The question of power is the fundamental question in the revolution and the vital question on which depend the victory of revolution and the success of constructive work. The working class can achieve complete class and national liberation and accomplish the cause of socialism and communism only when it firmly takes power into its hands, constantly enhances its functions and role, and steadily strengthens the dictatorship of the proletariat." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 6.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught, any class and people cannot win victory in the building of a new society and defend and consolidate national independence, unless they firmly take power into their hands. Only when the working class possesses its power, can it smash the counter-revolution, successfully develop the revolution and construction and accomplish its historical mission.

Our people had heroically fought for a long time for national independence and power but they could not but repeat failures because of the absence of an outstanding leader capable of leading their revolutionary struggle to victory.

It was not until Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, led our revolutionary struggle that our people could win a brilliant victory in their struggle for national independence and power.

As early as the 1930's, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, attaching great importance to revolutionary violence and revolutionary armed force in the struggle for power, founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army with progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youths and organized and guided the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle over 15 long years.

It was clear that without revolutionary violence, the working class could not overthrow the machinery of power of the exploitor classes and establish its own political supremacy and that without revolutionary armed force, the rigorous colonial ruling machine of Japanese imperialism against the Korean people could not be smashed nor could power be won. Only by organizing and unfolding the anti-Japanese armed struggle, was it possible to develop the national liberation struggle of our people for the liberation of the fatherland and state power onto a new, higher stage and lead it to a splendid victory.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, established the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and people and laid a solid foundation for the solution of power issue in our country.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had raised the question of power as the fundamental issue in the revolution and fought with devotion for its correct solution since the early days of his revolutionary activities, set forth in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle

the line of the People's Revolutionary Government saying that the power to be established in the future in our country should be a people's revolutionary government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on a united front of broad anti-Japanese forces, and formulated it in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

The line of the People's Revolutionary Government was an original and wise line set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung upon a scientific analysis from the *Juche* stand of the lawful requirements of the development of the revolution, national and class contradictions and socio-economic conditions in our country, and it was an outstanding line which enriched and developed anew the Marxist-Leninist theory on the state power of the working class in conformity with the new, historic conditions of the development of the revolution.

Our country was then a colonial and semi-feudal society beset with both national and class contradictions. The national contradiction between the Korean people and Japanese imperialism was the most basic contradiction and it also involved a serious class contradiction. The major antagonistic contradiction within our nation was the contradiction between the popular masses headed by the working class on the one hand and the pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation, landlords and comprador capitalists on the other.

The revolution to be carried on immediately in our country was an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and so the broad masses of all strata could take part in the revolution under the leadership of the working class. The new, historic condition in which the leading position of the working class was enhanced incomparably and the broad segments of people came to participate in the revolution demanded a new form of state power compatible with it. This problem was solved by Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, for the first time in history.

During the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, established and led the People's Revolutionary Government in the revolutionary bases along the Tuman-gang River and, in this course, gained priceless achievements and rich experience. He also brought up a large number of Communists, tested and seasoned, — the revolutionary backbone needed in building the people's power in the liberated fatherland in the future.

After the liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, established the people's power of a new type in our country on the firm historic roots laid down in the thick of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

As soon as he returned home in triumph having defeated the Japanese imperialists, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, grasped the situation created in our country and the prospect of the development of the revolution and clearly illumined the path for the Korean people to follow.

He taught as follows at that time:

"Which road the liberated Korea should take? ...The Korean people are today faced with the task of carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the task of establishing a Democratic People's Republic." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. I, p. 3.)

Further, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"In order to reject the remnant force of imperialism and the feudal force and accomplish the democratic revolution, it is necessary to found a Democratic People's Republic, a people's power led by the working class, by forming a united democratic front with the working class as the axis embracing the broad peasant masses, patriotic intellectuals and even the national capitalists with national conscience." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. I, p. 7.)

The liberated Korean people were still faced with the task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, i.e., a task of liquidating the remnant force of imperialism and the feudal force which were the most reactionary forces trying to restore imperialism again and hindering the democratic development of society.

Basing himself on a scientific analysis of the specific conditions and class relations in our country, after liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, divided the strategic stages of the revolution in our country into two—democratic revolution and socialist revolution—and, proceeding from this, clarified that the founding of a state of the proletarian dictatorship would be possible only through the dictatorship of the people's democracy in our country.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also defined that the motive power of the revolution in the period of the struggle against the remnant force of imperialism and the feudal force and for the accomplishment of the democratic revolution would remain the same as in the period of the struggle waged to overthrow imperialist aggressors. It was because that both periods belong to a single strategic stage and that all revolutionary forces which had been united in the struggle for crushing imperialism have common interests in sweeping away the remnant force of imperialism and the feudal force and can go hand in hand in the revolutionary ranks.

On the basis of the priceless achievement and rich experience accumulated in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and of the scientific analysis of the character and task, motive

power and objects of the Korean revolution from the *Juche* stand after liberation, he advanced the policy of establishing a new type of power, that is, a people's power based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, and relying on the united democratic national front of the patriotic, democratic parties and groups.

The people's power of a new type alone would make it possible to overthrow the pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation, landlords and comprador capitalists, put down their resistance and carry on socio-economic reforms for guaranteeing happiness and democratic freedom and rights to the entire people. Only by setting up such a people's power, would it also be possible to put into effect the Party's political line of founding a Democratic People's Republic and converting the northern half into the base of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, smashed the obstructive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea in place of Japanese imperialism and reactionaries at home as well as of the factionalists who persisted in the Rightist and Leftist assertions on the question of power, and organized and mobilized the Party and the popular masses to the struggle for setting up a genuine people's power based on a mass foundation.

After liberation he saw to it that the people's committees, the power organ of a new type, were established and consolidated and developed and the old ruling machine of Japanese imperialism was demolished thoroughly. He also vigorously stepped up the struggle for rallying the broad masses of the people around the Party and forming a united front with the patriotic, democratic forces.

As the people's committees were set up in local areas and strengthened Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, set forth the policy of setting up a central power organ in North Korea and establishing the North Korean Provisional People's Committee as such a power organ.

The central power organ had to be established in North Korea in order to develop the revolution in North Korea where there was every favourable condition and turn it into a strong revolutionary, democratic base in view of the situation wherein the founding of a united democratic and independent state was delayed owing to the obstructive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists and internal reactionaries. More, as the local power organs were strengthened and developed, the establishment of a central power organ capable of guiding them in a uniform way was posed as an urgent task which should be carried out without delay.

As all conditions matured, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, convened on February 8, 1946 the conference of the representatives of the democratic parties, public organizations, administrative bureaus and people's committees in North Korea and established the North Korean Provisional People's Committee.

The North Korean Provisional People's Committee was a government which had inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, a genuine people's government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on united democratic national front of the broad anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic forces, a government which exercised the function of the people's democratic dictatorship. The basic task of this government was to fulfil the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and create a revolutionary democratic base in the northern half.

With the establishment of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, the government of a new form, by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the question of power, the fundamental issue in revolution, was brilliantly solved in our country, and our people became legitimate masters of power and came to possess a powerful weapon for revolution and construction. The establishment of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was of great significance in fulfilling the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, creating a revolutionary democratic base in the northern half and, on this basis, setting up a unified all-Korea government and winning the nation-wide victory of the revolution in the future.

The North Korean Provisional People's Committee under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung successfully carried out the democratic reforms including the land reform and the nationalization of industries in a short period of time, thereby firmly establishing the people's democratic system and built the reliable revolutionary democratic base in the northern half. As the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was carried out, the northern half of the country gradually went over to the fulfilment of the tasks for the period of transition to socialism.

For the successful fulfilment of the tasks of the transition period, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung presented the policy of setting up a government of proletarian dictatorship by further consolidating and developing, first of all, the people's power fit for the fulfilment of the tasks of the socialist revolution. This original policy of founding a power of proletarian dictatorship by way of consolidating and developing the existing people's power, that is, by way of reinforcing its class foundation while keeping intact the form of people's committee, i.e. the form of people's democratic power, was a wise policy mapped out in full consideration

of the facts that the existing power was a genuine people's power founded on the initiative of the people, keeping ties of kinship with the masses of the people and representing their interests and that in this power the leading position of the Party and the leading role of the working class were firmly ensured and the forces of toiling masses including the working class were decisively predominant in the balance of class forces.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the policy of consolidating and developing the existing power through democratic elections now that its socio-economic foundation had been fortified through the accomplishment of the democratic revolution. Thus, the first historic democratic elections were held towards the end of 1946 and the North Korean People's Committee, the first government of proletarian dictatorship in our country, came into being in February 1947.

This government was a new form of the power of proletarian dictatorship, which was based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and rested on the united front of the masses of the people of various strata. It was a powerful government which was set up on the foundation of the broadest masses when the revolutionary forces of the working class held overwhelming predominance and the national capitalists who had joined in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution continuously supported the leadership of the working class and the revolution also in the stage of the socialist revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"As a powerful weapon of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the North Korean People's Committee strove to fulfil the tasks of the period of gradual transition to socialism and advance the national economy in a planned way." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 13.)

During the period of its existence over one year and a half, the North Korean People's Committee increased its function of proletarian dictatorship and firmly defended the revolutionary gains against encroachment by the internal and external enemies. It also mapped out national economic plans and energetically stepped up economic construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, led our Party and people's power to enforce great socio-economic reforms and firmly build up a political, economic and military foundation in the northern half for the building of a unified independent, democratic state and, at the same time, to carry into effect the Party's political line of founding a democratic people's republic through the nation-wide struggle against the ever intensified colonial enslavement and nation-splitting policies of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

When the U.S. imperialists tried to frame up the separate puppet "government" in South Korea with the vicious aim of justifying their occupation of South Korea and perpetuating national split in Korea, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directed all efforts to founding a unified democratic government, so as to remove the danger of national split.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, drafted the Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and submitted it to nation-wide discussion. Meanwhile, he convened the Joint Conference of Representatives of the North and South Korean Political Parties and Public Organizations in April 1948, and set forth the policy of foiling the separate "election" in South Korea and of setting up a unified central government on democratic principle without any interference of foreign countries.

The separate "election" ended in complete failure in South Korea in face of the nation-wide struggle of the North and South Korean people who rose up in response to the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The U.S. imperialists, however, cooked up false "election" results and at last set up the separate puppet "government." The situation called for an active and decisive measure for national salvation, in order to relieve the country from the crisis of permanent division.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called the conference of the leaders of North and South Korean political parties and public organizations in June that year and advanced the line of founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea without delay as a measure for national salvation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"We must set up without delay the All-Korea Supreme Legislative Body representing the will of the Korean people and enforce the Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Thus we must not set up the separate government, but must found the all-Korea government with the representatives of the political parties and public organizations in North and South Korea." ("On the South Korean Revolution and National Unification," p. 55.)

Only by founding the D.P.R.K. was it possible to put into effect the Party's political line and establish a legal unified central government representing the interests and will of the entire North and South Korean people, and was it also possible to thoroughly expose the illegal and reactionary nature of the puppet "government" fabricated in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and develop the struggle of the entire Korean people for national unification onto a higher stage under the banner of the D.P.R.K. And only by founding the D.P.R.K. was it possible to create condition favourable to the struggle for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea and unifying the country independently and to the external activities, for further consolidating solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

In August 1948 the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly were successfully held in the whole areas of North and South Korea amid high political enthusiasm of the entire Korean people. Thus the Supreme People's Assembly was held.

At the first session of the Supreme People's Assembly on September 9, 1948, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, proclaimed to the whole world the birth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—the glorious fatherland of the Korean people. The session adopted the Constitution of the D.P.R.K., formed the Government of the D.P.R.K. and appointed Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.

The founding of the D.P.R.K. headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, was an embodiment of the unanimous aspiration of the 40 million Korean people for having Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, as the Leader, attaining freedom and independence of the country and building a new prosperous country, rich and powerful, under his wise leadership; it was a brilliant victory of the Korean people in their struggle for building a sovereign, independent state and a historic event of epochal significance in the revolutionary struggle of our people who were marching on towards the bright future of socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"With the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our people turned from a nation who had been deprived of their country by foreign imperialists and suffered all sorts of humiliation and insult, into a mighty and dignified nation whom no one would dare to flout, into a resourceful people of a sovereign independent state who build their country with their own efforts, firmly holding power in their hands. The birth of the Republic enabled the Korean people to shed the bitter fate of a ruined nation once and for all and enter a new arena of history under the banner of the full-fledged independent state, it enabled our country, which had long suffered an eclipse on the world map, to enter the international arena on a par with big and small countries of the world." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," pp. 14-15.)

The D.P.R.K., as the state power which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, has become the banner of freedom and independence for the Korean people and the powerful weapon for the building of socialism and communism. With the founding of the D.P.R.K., our people came to have a further consolidated and developed power of proletarian dictatorship, a nation-wide people's power with a perfect structure of state, which is based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and rests on the unified and united forces of the entire people, and, at the same time, a powerful bulwark of socialism rose and began to shed its bright rays in the East which had long been kept in imperialist bondage. The founding of the D.P.R.K. forcefully stimulated and propelled the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world for national independence, democracy and socialism, and dealt a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement.

At each stage of the development of the revolution, the outstanding Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung led us to defend firmly our state of proletarian dictatorship, the D.P.R.K., from the infringement of the imperialist forces and class enemies and to steadily consolidate and develop into an invincible state.

He advanced the idea of *Juche* as the invariable guide-line in all policies and activities of the Government of the Republic and set forth original ways and means of heightening the function and role of the power of proletarian dictatorship compatible with the tasks and demands raised at every stage of the development of the revolution, and guided us to enhance them. As a result, our country was able to consolidate its political and economic foundations rock-firm and reinforce its national defence capacity.

It is entirely attributable to the sagacious leadership of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and Leader of the D.P.R.K. that our people could honourably defend the freedom and independence of the country in the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and establish the most excellent socialist system on this land and build up the socialist industrial state which is independent in politics, self-sustaining in economy, self-defensive in national defence.

The brilliant feats of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who paved the original way to the solution of the problem of power, founded the first state of proletarian dictatorship and has consolidated and developed it in our country, will shine for ever in history.

UNTIL THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY WAS FOUNDED UNDER THE WARM CARE OF THE GREAT LEADER

Today in our country every trace of backwardness and poverty has been removed from all the political, economic, military and cultural fields, an epochal change brought about to excite the envy of the world public and a powerful, advanced socialist state, good to live in, built up. All these successes are attributable to the fact that ever since he set out on the road of revolution, the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung has led the revolution and construction in our country straightly along the shortest way under the complex and difficult circumstances.

The great revolutionary achievements gained by our people after liberation are, without exception, associated with the wise guidance of the Leader.

The founding, strengthening and development of the Korean People's Army, as is the case with all other domains, are also unthinkable apart from the personal guidance and parental concern shown by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people.

One day in October 1945, shortly after his triumphant return home upon defeating Japanese imperialism, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, summoned many leading personnel and had a meeting with them till late at night. At the meeting he said to the following effect:

...We can neither remain mere onlookers at the machinations of national division of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Nor can we wait for any one to bestow independence upon us and organize an army for us.

The Korean people must organize their army on their own, thereby promoting the founding of a unified, independent and democratic country.

The army we are to found must fulfil the aim and mission of firmly defending the cause of our revolution from enemy's encroachment and, furthermore, guaranteeing the founding of a unified democratic people's republic by force of arms.

To become an army of this sort, it should be organized with the sons and daughters of the Korean working people, including the workers and peasants, and be an army having as its backbone the true patriots of Korea who devoted everything to the anti-Japanese armed struggle for the liberation of the country in the past and inheriting their fighting spirit.

Along with this, our army should by all means be made a regular army equipped with modern science and technique....

The respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung advanced such a wise policy on the building of a people's armed force, basing himself on the scientific analysis of the complicated situation obtaining in our country immediately after liberation.

At that time a complex situation prevailed in our country.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who had crept into the southern part of our country were busy preparing for a war while suppressing the democratic forces and lining up their stooges to manufacture a colonial ruling machine.

This situation urgently demanded that the revolutionary democratic base in the northern half of the country be strengthened not only politically and economically but also militarily in particular.

Our people had to build their armed forces by their own efforts with the least possible delay.

However, the work of building a people's armed force was compelled to proceed amid an acute class struggle from the start.

The anti-Party, counter-revolutionary, factional elements came out in opposition to the building of the people's armed force, while riffraffs of every hue and stripe who were held captive by flunkeyism and dogmatism argued against it, counting only on the might of other country. And even some foreigners clamoured that time was premature for the building of a people's armed force in our country.

At this grave juncture, the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung pushed forward the work himself, tiding over all difficulties and obstacles.

What was most important in the building of a modern regular armed force was to tackle the question of cadres. For the solution of this question, he set out to establish the Pyongyang Institute.

On November 17, 1945, he went out to the Nampo district and selected a site for the institute.

A few days later the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung sent to the Institute competent cadres who had participated in the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Moreover, he supplied equipments and materials for the establishment of the Institute, and dispatched cadres to many provinces and saw that they picked out the bereaved children of revolutionaries and fine sons and daughters of the workers and peasants and other sections of the working people and sent them to the Institute as its students.

As a result, the work of setting up the Institute made a brisk headway.

On February 23, 1946, a formal opening of the Pyongyang Institute at length took place in his attendance.

From the platform in the parade ground, he, wearing a broad smile, reviewed the armed ranks he had personally built up in his liberated motherland.

Whenever a column of students marched past, he raised his hand in response.

"*Manse* (Hurrah)! *Manse*!"

Presenting their arms of revolution which were given by the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the students marched past in fine array before him, shouting cheers at the top of their voices.

That day, at the opening ceremony of the Institute, the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung said to this effect:

...You students have, indeed, a great responsibility. I hope that you will keep deep in your mind this weighty responsibility you assume before your fatherland and people and make good endeavours for your ideological improvement, devote yourselves heart and soul to your political and military training and become military and political cadres capable of doing excellent service in building up a new Korea....

Hearing those sincere words of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the heart of every student was filled with a firm resolve to repay him for his profound trust and expectation.

After the establishment of the Institute he, despite the claims of so busy a life, often called at the Institute and taught what course it should take and how.

Then the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung established in person the Central School for Training the Cadres of the National Security Forces in July 1946 and he himself organized and directed the work of bringing up military cadres who were to become the pillars of the People's Army to be founded in the future.

Under his direct guidance and care, a great number of military and political cadres grew up in the Pyongyang Institute and the Central School for Training the Cadres of the National Security Forces.

Drawing on such systematic upbringing of cadres, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, founded in August 1946 the centres for training cadres of the National Security Forces as regular army units of fine sons and daughters of the workers and peasants.

While personally surmounting all difficulties arising in building up the training centres, he put his heart and soul into turning them into the revolutionary army units prepared politically and ideologically.

He would often come to sub-units of the training centres and give programmatic instructions to the trainees, showing his concern about every aspect of their life.

When the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung made a visit to a sub-unit in the No. 2 Centre for Training the Cadres of the National Security Forces, he said to the following effect:

...For an army to defeat the enemy it is necessary for it to acquire an ideology superior to the enemy's.

This is why top priority should be given to politico-ideological education in organizing all work in the army.

To bring up our army into a strong revolutionary army, it is required to educate it in the spirit of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army which fought in arms against the Japanese imperialist swines in the past. If they know how the revolutionary forerunners fought, it will promote their desire to emulate them....

In founding the people's armed forces the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung directed deep concern to the work of equipping the army with modern military science and techniques, to say nothing of its political and ideological preparedness. He supplied modern combat technical equipment in good time though our country's economic situation was difficult.

And he told that combat training should be intensified in every way and combat methods improved at the earliest possible date to rout the enemy adroitly under the topographical conditions of our country.

In the autumn of 1947 a sub-unit of the No. 2 Centre for Training the Cadres of the National Security Forces had the honour of practising ball firing in the presence of the fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung. It was seething with joy over his presence.

He walked up to the soldiers practising aiming and helped them correct their actions and shooting posture. He personally took up a rifle and showed an example of aiming for them. Then, he had this to say:

...To acquire good marksmanship it is neces-

sary to harbour surging hatred towards the enemy and do a great deal of day-to-day firing practice including aiming drill, and when you aim at a mark, you should burn your heart with the thought that you have just encountered with an enemy....

Engraving his words in their hearts, the soldiers stepped to the firing line, their eyes blazing.

The very eyes aiming at their targets, they pulled the triggers. And each time their targets fell down.

"Good marksmanship! Well done!" said the Leader, smiling all over, in praise of the men. That day he even pinned flowers on the breasts of those men who made a good record in shooting. And he said to all the officers and trainees to this effect:

...You've done very well in the ball firing today. This is the result of the fine training you've had everyday. You had been short of training implements and provided with imperfect living conditions but even under such difficult circumstances you've got good marks because you sweated much in training.

But you must not be self-complacent. Modern warfare is quite different from that of olden times when they fought shooting arrows on the horse. Therefore, you've got to acquire techniques to wage a developed modern warfare. You must know this before you undergo training.

Your training should at all times be suited to the actual conditions of our country. Our country has many mountains and, therefore, you must have much training in the mountains. Strenuous efforts should be made to improve the tactics effective in fighting....

Thanks to the correct line and constant guidance of the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, a remarkable progress was made in the work of the training centres.

Juche gained its footing in the military domain, political and ideological education intensified and, moreover, the traditional trait of unity between officers and men and between the armymen and the people was coming into full bloom.

All the sub-units not only came to be provided with modern combat technical equipment but also became tempered through training and more disciplined, thereby gradually putting on the looks of a regular army.

Simultaneously with the work of bringing up the cadres needed in the upbuilding of the people's armed forces and setting up the centres for training the cadres of the National Security Forces, the regular army units, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, personally organized and fostered the units of all services and arms.

One day in October 1945, the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung set out for Shinuiju. When he arrived at the airfield there, he found some 7-8 young men repairing something on a wrecked plane which had been abandoned by the Japanese imperialists.

"How do you do, comrades? What are you doing?"

Their meeting with the Marshal was so unexpected that the young men were at a loss what to do for the moment. Unable to hold back their excitement, they shouted at the top of their voices: "Long live General Kim Il Sung, Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

It was only after a good while that they answered: "We've been trying to repair the airplane which the Japs had destroyed before they fled."

With a congenial smile all over his face he shook the oil-stained hands of the young folks one after another with his benevolent hand.

"You are doing a very good thing. We, Korean nation, who groaned for 36 years under the tyrannical rule of the villainous Japanese imperialists have been liberated once and for all.

From now on we must build up a sovereign independent state, rich and strong, by our own efforts, and also defend the blue skies of the fatherland by our own strength...."

The young men sent up cheers of joy.

A few days later, when he met the young folks again, he highly praised them for what they had done and said to the following effect:

...Young men like you who are possessed of aeronautics should be called together. We should defend our country by our own strength. To this end, we must also have our air force in future. Those who have acquired aeronautics should be brought together. To start with, you organize something like a branch of an aviation association with the existing men....

Before long a branch of an aviation association was formed in Shinuiju under his personal guidance. Soon after that, similar branches were set up in Hamhung, Chongjin and many other places, and he gave on-the-spot guidance in their work on many occasions.

In November 1945, a historic meeting was held successfully in Pyongyang to found the Korean Aviation Association. At the meeting the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung was unanimously elected Chairman of the Korean Aviation Association.

In the spring of 1946 the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung saw that an aviation course, the mother-body of the people's air force, was set up at the Pyongyang Institute and fine sons and daughters of the workers and peasants and patriotic-minded youths who were possessed of aeronautics were sent to it for study. On their graduation from the Institute, he organized an air force unit for the first time in the history of the Korean nation.

The Navy of the Korean People's Army, as is the case with the other services, could be successfully built on scratch, thanks to his correct line and concern.

In 1946 the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung organized the water security forces to bring up cadres of the naval units to be organized in the future.

And in July 1947 he established the School for Training Cadres for National Water Security Forces, which turned out great many competent naval cadres well-versed in navigation, naval engineering and gunnery on the battleship and other special technical courses.

He also personally organized and directed the work of building modern naval vessels.

Soon after his triumphant return home, the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung already paid a visit to a shipbuilding yard destroyed by the Japanese imperialists, where he organized and mobilized its workers and technicians to its rehabilitation. And on the day when the working class of liberated Korea launched on the East Sea a modern naval vessel it had built for the first time, he went aboard the vessel and named her the Rodong-ho, and even took part in her trial navigation.

That is how our navy has grown under the care of the fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Along with the units of all services, the units of all arms were organized under his direct leadership and utmost care and brought up under his constant instructions.

Thus, the task of founding a modern regular army which was firmly armed politically and ideologically and equipped with up-to-date science and techniques was all carried out thanks to his correct line and policy and under his meticulous guidance.

On this basis, the Korean people greeted February 8, 1948, the historic birthday of the Korean People's Army.

That day Marshal Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, proclaimed to the world the founding of the Korean People's Army, the genuine revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people, with the whole country resounding with cheers: "Long live General Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the Korean people!" "Long live Korean People's Army!"

Because they had not their own armed forces the Korean people were deprived of their country by the Japanese imperialist aggressors and experienced the sorrow of national ruin. And now, how could they observe this historic day without emotion and excitement!

With a broad smile on his face Marshal Kim Il Sung who mounted the platform in the parade ground, raised his hand to salute the cheering people, just as he did in the thick Paekdu forests when he reviewed the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army which was going to advance into the homeland.

"Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Korean People's Army,

Dear fellow countrymen,

Celebrating the second anniversary of the founding of the North Korean People's Committee, the organ of genuine people's power, we today proclaim the founding of the Korean People's Army, the first people's armed forces in the history of Korea."

All people could hardly suppress the surging emotion the moment when they looked up to him proclaiming the founding of the Korean People's Army to the whole world.

By founding the Korean People's Army, the modern, regular armed forces directly inheriting the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Korean people came to have their revolutionary armed forces which would firmly defend the revolutionary gains from the encroachment of the enemy and guarantee the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution.

The founding of the Korean People's Army represents a great victory of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung's *Juche* idea and a splendid embodiment of the line of self-defence elucidated by him.

By making its unique guiding idea of his great revolutionary thought which is run through with the *Juche* idea and enjoying his superb leadership, the Korean People's Army humbled for the first time in the world the pride of the arrogant U.S. imperialists, who boasted of being the world's "strongest," during the great Fatherland Liberation War and today it has grown into a heroic army of Chollima Korea, the country of *Juche* commanding world-wide admiration.

Greeting the founding anniversary of the Korean People's Army, our people and the officers and men of the People's Army, as the faithful soldiers of the Leader, are filled with a firm resolve to beat down the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, unify their country and realize without fail the far-reaching plan drawn up by the paternal Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung for building on their motherland a socialist, communist society free from exploitation and oppression.

Upholding the programmatic tasks the Leader gave to the People's Army at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the officers and men of our People's Army are now endeavouring to carry them through, performing fresh innovations in making combat preparations and increasing combat capabilities.

Red Flowers of Revolution Are Kept Blooming under the Care of the Fatherly Leader

In a street of the industrial city of Hamhung there is a small well-appointed handsome-looking factory.

Among verdant trees in the compound of the factory stand a beautifully-decked factory building and, around it, a modernly-built pavilion for the study of the history of revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a clubhouse, a nursery, a kindergarten and a hospital and well-paved roads interlink all these buildings. The compound reminds one of a big garden.

This is the Chollima Hamhung Honoured Wounded Soldiers' Plastics Daily Necessaries Factory where honoured wounded soldiers who displayed an intrepidity in the life-and-death struggle with the enemy, U.S. imperialism, during the Fatherland Liberation War and their wives work.

Anyone who enters the compound of this factory would keenly feel the parental affection and profound solicitude, deeper than the sea and warmer than the sun, of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, for the honoured wounded soldiers.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, trusts the honoured wounded soldiers who got disabled in the fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the Fatherland Liberation War and values them as the pillars of the revolution, looking after their study and life with the affection of a real father.

The Leader provided them with an opportunity for studying at colleges and other schools of various levels and saw that they were supplied gratis with text-books, school things and even articles of daily use so that they could study to their hearts' content without any worries and cares. And anxious about their health, he had special hospitals, sanatoria, convalescent homes set up at scenic places for the honoured wounded soldiers. What is more, he sends them expensive tonics free of charge every year.

He organized honoured wounded soldiers' factories and producers' co-operatives with due consideration for their physical conditions and furnished a large amount of funds every year. He assigned them with comparatively simple and easy jobs. Yet, still worrying for them, he used to say as follows:

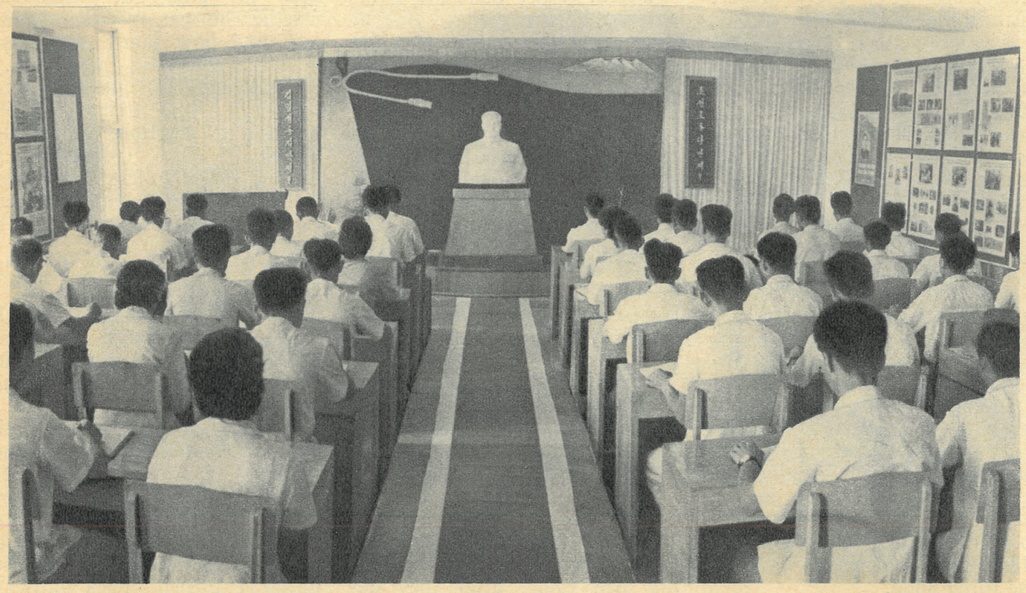
"The honoured wounded soldiers should work in moderation.

...We have given you honoured wounded soldiers a job, but it is not that we are not in a position to make you enjoy a life of ease. The Party and Government can fully assure you of your livelihood, keeping you out of work. But if a man idles away his time, his appetite will fall off and his health suffer. You should, therefore, do some work. However, you must never overtax yourselves, you had better work as much as to keep your health."

Still uneasy about the life of honoured wounded soldiers even after giving much instructions, he sent them commuters' buses, tricycles and bicycles and specially provided them with modern dwelling houses, rest homes, convalescent houses and welfare service establishments for their happy life.

The honoured wounded soldiers who are engaged in fruitful labour and enjoying a happy life in the benevolent bosom of the Leader continue to prove their worth with singlehearted loyalty to the Party and the Leader in socialist construction, too, as they remained faithful to the orders of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, in the life-and-death struggle against the enemy, U.S. imperialism, during the Fatherland Liberation War.

In October 1959 the National Meeting of Activists from Local Industry and Producers' Co-operatives was held in the pres-



Workers are deeply studying the works of the paternal Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to firmly arm themselves with his revolutionary ideas

ence of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. During a break, he personally met the honoured wounded soldiers attending the meeting and showed deep concern again for their work and life. He told them as follows:

"Flowers should be kept blooming. Whenever I meet those who were engaged in the revolutionary struggle in the past, I always advise them like that. If flowers were in bloom yesterday, they should also be kept in bloom today. If one who waged a revolutionary struggle admirably yesterday gives it up today, his flower is as good as a faded one today, even though it was a brilliant flower yesterday.... Therefore, as you honoured wounded soldiers shed your blood in defence of the fatherland and kept the flower of revolution in bloom in the past, you should keep it in bloom now and always fight and strive persistently for the eternal prosperity of the fatherland with a determination to keep the flower of revolution blooming in future, too."

Following the meeting, the honoured wounded soldiers of the present Chollima Hamhung Honoured Wounded Soldiers' Plastics Daily Necessaries Factory were determined to remain always fresh unwithering flowers of revolution, as he had taught them, and to remain eternal Red flowers, the faithful soldiers of the Party and the Leader, and they resolved to produce vinyl chloride goods. Until then they had produced only school things and ironware. The manufacture of vinyl chloride daily necessaries by them greatly owed to the assistance of the Party and the state.

However, they solved by themselves all that they could with a determination to impose less burden on the state and arrange everything by their own efforts.

It was not an easy job. At one time, they got trouble with the roller whose frame had to be disassembled due to a wrong design, and at other time, they took pains to burnish the roller's face which was scratched during trial operation because of wrong assembling.

They, however, surmounted all difficulties in the spirit of devoting their all only to the Party and the Leader and after repeated failures succeeded at last in making the processing roller which had been regarded as very difficult to make.

Through that struggle in which they had displayed a zeal out of boundless loyalty to the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they turned their factory into a specialised vinyl chloride factory.

Whenever he gives an on-the-spot guidance to a town, a farm village, a factory or an enterprise, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visits honoured wounded soldiers' factories in their environs

and looks after every aspect of their life.

It was on June 13, 1967 that the honoured wounded soldiers of the Chollima Hamhung Honoured Wounded Soldiers' Plastics Daily Necessaries Factory had the honour of receiving his on-the-spot guidance.

Having conversed with the leading workers of the factory, the Leader looked around every production process. He spoke highly of the quality of products and of the fact that the factory was built up well. He posed himself twice for souvenir pictures together with the honoured wounded soldiers and their wives.

He told the accompanying responsible cadres to provide better working conditions to the honoured wounded soldiers and to take measures for completely eliminating the smell of gas in the roller shop.

Prior to his departure, he said to the honoured wounded soldiers: **"Your factory is very fine. You have built up the factory well and are managing it well either. Now this factory is a Chollima factory. Well, it deserves to be awarded the title of Chollima. It is a very good thing that the honoured wounded soldiers work well like this."** Then, he taught them that they should effect fresh innovations in production, study well and carry on art circle activities properly, thereby setting an example to others.

It happened when he was making a round of the production processes.

As he came up to the stairs near the door of the roller shop, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung drew to his side Comrade Chong Hi Chol, honoured disabled soldier, director of the factory, and stepped down the stairs carefully, supporting him with his arm.

His silent support offered to the director showed his profound and benevolent affection for the honoured wounded soldiers who are unable to move freely.

Wasn't it he, Comrade Commander, that concerned about the health of the anti-Japanese guerillas, fed a camp fire to keep it ablaze without taking sleep at a dead night in the forest of Mt. Paekdu-san, and offered his only blanket to a sick young guerilla? Wasn't it he, the fatherly Leader, that, thinking of the men of a small unit which had left for a distant place, wrote their names respectively on the fifty paper-bags (which contained powdered venison) and saw that the bags were kept until the time of meeting them again; and that personally attended cases of epidemic whom even doctors would shun?

Comrade Chong Hi Chol who knew all this and directly received the very warm love of his, shed tears of emotion.

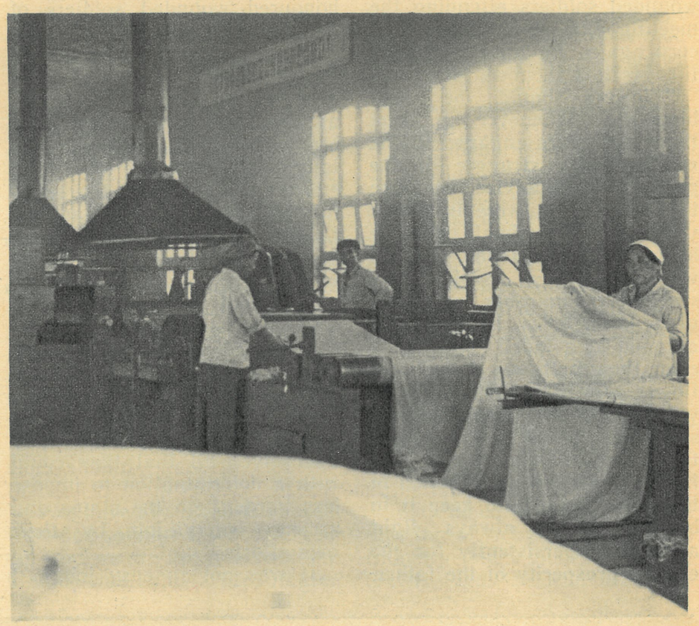
The Leader kept on holding his arm even after they descended the stairs. Walking alongside, he asked him in detail what battles he had fought and how he had got wounded, whether he was in an artificial leg, and how many seriously-wounded comrades there were.

Answering his questions one by one in a voice trembling with a surging emotion, Comrade Chong Hi Chol entertained a feeling of boundless happiness in working and living, embraced in the bosom of so benevolent a Leader.

The time came for the fatherly Leader to leave the factory after giving an infinite glory which all of the honoured wounded soldiers and their wives would cherish in their memories as long as they live.

They stood in rows on both sides of the road leading to the gateway to see off the Leader and kept shouting *manse* (hurrah). The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who was walking towards the gateway turned back halfway and went to the place where he had just posed for pictures with them. All the farewell bidders turned their eyes towards that place.

Holding high the decision of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, workers at the rolling workshop are raising higher the flame of increased production to supply the people with various daily necessaries of higher quality in larger quantities



There, on the bench where they posed for pictures was sitting an honoured wounded soldier shouting *manse*, his hands upheld. He was Comrade Ko Su Ung who had lost both legs at the front.

The Leader went up to the man whose eyes brimmed with tears and firmly grasped his hands in his.

He did not let loose his grasp for a while.

Comrade Ko Su Ung felt a lump in his throat. It was an emotional moment.

Seeing Comrade Ko Su Ung sobbing for emotion, his hands being grasped in the warm hands of the benevolent fatherly Leader who fully appreciated even the feeling of a nameless ex-serviceman, the honoured wounded soldiers of this factory and their wives gave cheers to the Leader again and again, with tears rolling down their cheeks.

When speaking of the warmest and strongest thing in the universe, the people refer to the sun. But can the sun be warmer and stronger than the great love of the Leader for our people and honoured wounded soldiers?

Indeed, the greatest love in the world is the very parental love of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the broadest and most benevolent bosom in the world is the very bosom of our fatherly Leader.

Following the respected and beloved Leader's visit to the factory, the honoured wounded soldiers there unfolded a vigorous labour struggle to work new miracles and effect new innovations in production, arming themselves firmly with unitary ideology of the Party and taking the Leader's on-the-spot teachings as the first and foremost guiding principle for their action.

Bearing in their hearts the words of the Leader: "Flowers should be kept blooming," the honoured wounded soldiers and their wives show example in art circle's activities as well as in production

In this way, in 1967 they overfulfilled their yearly plan before October 10, the founding anniversary of the Party, after the Leader paid a visit to their factory, and in the years that followed they carried out their plan at over 130 per cent and three months ahead of schedule every year. As a result, the factory was awarded the title of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic as well as that of a Chollima factory.

Particularly, last year when the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was held they creditably fulfilled the yearly plan, which was 1.6 times greater than in 1969, at 103 per cent as of August 30, and increased the variety of products by 20 per cent and per worker output value by 49.2 per cent in the same period. And they lifted the proportion of the first-grade products to a level of 97 per cent and thus submitted a report of loyalty to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Now, upholding the grand programme set forth by the respected and beloved Leader in his report to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the honoured wounded soldiers of this factory are continuously dashing forward at the "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, to carry out the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule.

Remaining faithful to the Party and the Leader, they are studying hard and actively joining in cultural activities to make their life more optimistic, and are proving their worth as never-withering Red flowers of revolution for the ultimate victory of our revolution, engraving on their hearts the Leader's teaching: **"Flowers should be kept blooming."**

Son Yu Gong

U.S. Imperialism—the Sworn Enemy of the Korean People

(2)

U.S. Imperialism Is the Heinous Enemy That Has Turned South Korea into Its Complete Colony and Hinders Korea's Unification

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists have enforced the most reactionary, colonial military fascist rule in South Korea for over 20 years. They have reduced South Korea to their complete colony and military base of aggression and plunged the South Korean people into a living hell where poverty and hunger, terrorism and massacre prevail." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 75.)

Having sneaked into South Korea to take the place of Japanese imperialism in September 1945, the U.S. imperialists set out on realizing in real earnest the wild ambition of the Korean aggression which they had harbored from a century ago.

As soon as they set their blood-stained foot on South Korea, the shameless U.S. imperialist aggressors trampled down the sovereignty of the Korean people and enforced a despotic military government rule, declaring South Korea as a territory under their military occupation. They dissolved by force people's committees at all levels, the power organs which had been established on the initiative of the South Korean people, and pursued the policy of suppression.

When the U.S. imperialist aggressors met with the powerful resistance of the South Korean people and found it impossible to go on with the naked colonial rule they raked together a handful of traitors to the nation such as the pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese elements, landlords and comprador capitalists and cooked up the puppet regime at the point of the bayonet in 1948, and applied the cunning methods of using it for the consolidation of their colonial rule.

The U.S. imperialists tightly siezed hold of all domains of political, economic, cultural and social life in South Korea and converted it into their complete colony and military base for aggression.

Through their "embassy" and other aggressive apparatuses in South Korea as well as shackling "agreements" and "pacts" they concluded with their puppets, the U.S. imperialists hold the real power in all domains of politics and economy in South Korea and have the prerogative of supreme command of the puppet army in their hands. The South Korean puppet government serves merely as a veil to cover up U.S. imperialist colonial rule; it is a dummy that has no right to make even a budget freely before it gets its master's consent.

On orders from their masters, the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets have thrown a great number of young and middle-aged South Koreans into the battlefields of the aggressive war against South Vietnam as bullet-shields for the U.S. imperialists, thus making them die a tragic death.

In the last twenty-odd years the U.S. imperialist aggressors who totally deprived South Korea of its sovereign power, as mentioned above, ruined the national economy of South Korea and reduced it to a land of death where poverty and hunger prevail.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have turned South Korea into a surplus goods market and raw material supplier for their monopoly capital and, using their "aids" as a bait, seized the main arteries of South Korea's economy to directly control them, thus blocking the independent development of South Korea's national economy completely, and plundered a large area of arable lands and properties of the people to make them their military appendage.

Today U.S. imperialism keeps its hold on 45-50 per cent of South Korean budget and 30 per cent of its financial funds and holds monopoly of 70-80 per cent of the supply of raw and other materials and 80 per cent of import, and has established the system of military economy in munitions industry, transport, communications and all other domains in South Korea in order to meet their military demand.

As a result, South Korea's economy has become more dependent and the economy and the people's living there have been aggravated to the extreme.

South Korean industry has gone to rack and ruin and South Korea depends on foreign commodities for the greater part of its demand for manufactured goods.

Agriculture has been also devastated. The agricultural production has dwindled year by year and grain output dropped to two-thirds of that at the time of the liberation. Now South Korea which was once a granary has turned into a chronic famine-stricken area.

The total bankruptcy of the economy has driven the livelihood of the workers, peasants and other strata of the people into an indescribably wretched plight. The number of the unemployed has reached seven million, more than one million peasant households suffer from shortage of provisions every year, and the life of the workers, peasants and the rest of the people is exposed to a constant threat.

Indeed, U.S. imperialism is the heinous enemy that has converted South Korea into a living hell ridden by famine and poverty.

In order to impose their colonial policy of pillage on the South Korean people and arrest the growth of their revolutionary movement, the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a dark land swept by terrorism and massacre. The U.S. imperialist aggressors have established the fascist, terrorist dictatorship and enacted the fascist evil laws in a systematic attempt to bar the steady revolutionary advance of the people and crush the revolutionary forces.

In South Korea the spearhead of the fascist oppression has been directed to depriving the people of all their democratic freedom and rights and suppressing the patriotic, democratic forces.

As far back as the early period of their military government rule, the U.S. imperialist aggressors banned the Communist Party in South Korea and disbanded by force the democratic organizations such as trade unions, peasants' union, youth and women's organizations, and suppressed their members in a sanguinary way. In 1949 alone, they murdered more than 100,000 patriots and innocent inhabitants, trying to stamp out the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

Today the U.S. imperialist policy of fascistization has assumed an unprecedentedly atrocious and barbarous nature and become a pattern of the most vicious fascist rule of the imperialists over colonies. Facing an overall crisis of its colonial rule, U.S. imperialism cooked up a military fascist dictatorship and has covered the whole area of South Korea with a network of army, police, intelligence and special service agencies. After installing the traitorous Pak Jung Hi, their faithful running dog, in the puppet government, the U.S. imperialists established various repressive apparatuses and expanded repression forces on a large scale, and are perpetrating mass suppression and massacre without hesitation to eliminate all forces that hinder the execution of their colonial rule and war policy. Recently, they have fabricated the "case" of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the "case of the South Korean Strategic Party of Liberation" and arrested, imprisoned and murdered at random revolutionaries and patriots fighting for the national liberation and the unification of the fatherland.

The struggle of youth and students for the democratization of schools and political freedom and the struggle of the people for the improvement of livelihood and right to existence are also mercilessly suppressed, and many patriotic people are made victims of fascist terrorist rule.

Indeed, U.S. imperialism is the heinous enemy that has reduced South Korea to an "airless and lightless land" where "intelligence politics" and "big-stick policy" hold sway.

While being bent on fascist oppression, the U.S. imperialists, in order to paralyse the spirit of national independence and the class-consciousness of the South Korean people and foster the colonial slave spirit and sycophancy in them, are spreading the "anti-communist" idea, U.S.-worship, flunkeyism and the corrupt American way of life and recklessly trampling on all that is national, independent and beautiful. As a result, the national culture and national heritage are destroyed, trampled down and obliterated, social evils are rampant and the decadent, fin-de-siécle ideas are spoiling the minds and moral of the youth and other sections of the people.

Besides, the U.S. imperialist devils that had come down with man-hating ideas and the ideas of aggression and plunder make no scruple to commit thrice-cursed brutal atrocities against the South Korean people such as murder, incendiarism, pillage, violence and rape while maltreating and humiliating them. In South Korea innumerable people are shedding blood owing to the barbarous acts of the U.S. imperialist gangsters and our compatriots are insulted and trampled underfoot by them.

In South Korea, the U.S. devils break into houses and shops to loot properties, shoot innocent inhabitants for their practice, violate women, set dogs on the old men and run their cars over people. This is precisely the nature of the Yanks who boast of their being of the "civilized nation of the twentieth century." The U.S. imperialist aggression army is the gang of the most barbarous and most nefarious imperialist robbers.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who have plunged the South Korean people into a living hell ridden by famine and poverty, terrorism and murder, have laid a barrier between the North and the South and viciously schemed to split our nation applying the aggressive methods of "divide and rule" from the days when they stretched their crooked tentacles of aggression to South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught us:

"The U.S. imperialists' occupation and their colonial rule over South Korea are the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings the South Korean people are undergoing and the main obstacles to the unification of our fatherland." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 389.)

U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Korean people that has forced the territorial partition and national split on them, obstructing the unification of the country.

Pursuing the ulterior aim to turn South Korea into their colony and military base from the outset of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists worked hard to trample on the sacred national right of the Korean people for the unification of the country and the founding of a unified, sovereign and independent state and to perpetuate the split of Korea.

U.S. imperialism illegally brought the Korean question before the U.N. General Assembly in 1947 and persistently tried to bar the unification of Korea and split the nation and at last ignited an aggressive war against our Republic.

In the postwar period, too, in disregard of the fair and reasonable proposals and the sincere efforts made by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the independent unification of the fatherland, the U.S. imperialists brought the 1954 Geneva Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question to deadlock and have constantly manoeuvred to perpetuate the division of Korea and legalize their occupation of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have hampered any efforts of our Party and our Government to facilitate the national unification. They have opposed even North and South Koreans meeting with each other and are imposing capital sentence on the South

Korean people for an utterance they made on the unification of the fatherland.

As the fair and reasonable proposals of our Party and our Government for the independent unification of the country have come to enjoy an absolute support of the South Korean people and evoke more and more repercussions among them, the U.S. imperialists further intensify fascist oppression and manoeuvres to provoke another war, while reinforcing their armed forces and creating tension.

This machination of the U.S. imperialists is to divert the attention of the South Korean people who support our Party's proposals for the independent unification of the fatherland, dampen their aspiration after the national unification and create antagonism and distrust among our nation. Due to the malicious nation-splitting machinations of U.S. imperialism, our country and people have suffered the agony of national split with the North and the South remaining divided for more than 20 years after liberation and the unification of the fatherland, the cherished desire of the nation, has not yet been achieved till now when a new generation has grown up.

All these facts clearly show that U.S. imperialism is the target No. 1 of the struggle of the South Korean people and the sworn enemy of the entire Korean people. So long as the U.S. imperialist aggression army keeps occupying South Korea, the South Korean people cannot win freedom and emancipation, and the ever-lasting peace in Korea and the peaceful unification of the country cannot be expected.

The supreme national task of our people at present is to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea, liquidate their colonial rule, accomplish the national liberation revolution and achieve the country's unification. Our people can by no means hand down the divided country to the coming generation.

Under the sagacious leadership of the outstanding Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the entire Korean people who are rallied rock-firm around him will surely chase out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and accomplish the national cause of the unification of the fatherland in our generation.

(To be continued)

Recreation of Peasants in Our Country

—A Visit to the Onpo Rest Home in Chuul—

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"Additional benefits to the working people from state expenditure will grow on a huge scale.

"Increased expenditure under social insurance will make it possible to pay more subsidies and pensions to the working people, and for a greater number of them, to take a rest free of charge at the state-run holiday homes, sanatoria, and camps." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 133.)

Thanks to the solicitude of the fatherly Leader who wants to provide a happier life to our people, today in our country a large number of peasants, to say nothing of workers, technicians, office-employees, are taking their recreation every year at the state-run holiday homes and sanatoria.

Some time ago we visited the Onpo Rest Home in Chuul where co-op farmers were holidaying for the winter season thanks to the warm care of the fatherly Leader.

The Onpo Rest Home in Chuul nestles among high mountains.

When we arrived at the rest home, co-op farmers were enjoying athletic games in the playground.

Among them was a co-op farmer Choe Sang Ha, a member of the Sambong Co-op Farm in Pyongwon County, who, upholding the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, had worked heart and soul and produced two tons more of grain per *chongbo* as compared with the previous year. We were told that though he was over sixty he worked last year as hard as the young folks did in farming, saying that, as the Premier had told, longevity felicitations would be given at the age of ninety, instead of sixty, and that his year's share was 3.5 tons in grain and over 1,000 *won* in cash.

Guided by Comrade Kim Hwa Ja, an instructor of the cultural department, we looked around the rest home.

In one corner of the wide playground some holiday-makers were playing volley-ball and basket-ball, and in the entertainment hall others were playing table-tennis, chess and so on.

In the clubhouse girls were playing on the *Kayagum*, singing:

...A bumper year has come
To the Chongsan-ri plain.
Who has given it to us?
The Premier has brought it....

Everywhere we went, we heard merry songs and happy laughter and saw pleasant games.

We called at the eighth room of house No. 3, where co-op farmers were enjoying a rest after dinner. We asked them how they felt at the rest home. An old man took our hands and seated us beside him before he said as follows:

"If it were in the days of Japanese imperialist rule, how could we come to such a rest home as this. We farmers now have nothing more to want."

He was a co-op farmer Paek Rak Hyong who came from Hwangju County-seat, North Hwanghae Province. This co-op farmer, too, we were told, had been subjected to hard toil serving a landlord as a farmhand before liberation. After liberation he was given land by the Premier and came to till his own land and lead a new happy life. His son graduated from Kim Il Sung University and his two daughters are now studying free of charge at colleges.

"The Premier visited our farm six times and discussed farm work with us. I am a peasant who has been following the plow all through life but I met the Premier to discuss farming! I shall never forget it as long as I live. Thanks to the solicitude of the Premier I am leading such a happy life. Indeed, I don't know how to express my thanks to him. We are sent to scenic spots for recreation in winter, we have been extricated from all kinds of taxes including the agricultural tax-in-kind, and we are enjoying a new life in modern houses built at state expense. Now we have really nothing more to desire.

"In our farm alone more than 1,700 families are all living in modern houses. Moreover, we are doing farm work with machines. Our co-op farm has 32 tractors and over 10 lorries, with which we do our work very easily."

The old man ended his words with a determination to work harder always thinking of the fatherly Leader's great benefit deeper than the sea and higher than the mountain.

Cha Sun Nyo, a member of the Sangha Co-op Farm in Sariwon who had been subjected to sub-human maltreatment and contempt, serving as a nurse-maid and a maid-of-all-work for a landlord's family, told about the happier life of the women in the rural villages. She also said that she could not repress her deep emotion when she thought of the solicitude the fatherly Leader had shown again for the women's life at the recent Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

At that moment Comrade Kim Kyong Ok, Chairman of the Socialist Working Youth League organization of the fifth workteam, Chongryong-ri, Tongchang County, North Pyongan Province, chinned in:

"The life of bitter tears which our peasants went through in the exploiter society before liberation is now an old story. Thanks to the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved fatherly Leader the peasants' life has undergone a radical change. Even in such a remote mountain village as ours we peasants have come to enjoy bus service and look in on television.

"A brighter future is in store for our countryside. In the Six-Year Plan period the all-round mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture will be accomplished, and the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour will be narrowed down to a considerable extent in the near future, and an eight-hour working day will gradually be introduced in the co-op farms, too,.... What do you think we girls have to do then? Following the fatherly Leader's instruction that everybody should learn more than one technique, we Socialist Working Youth Leaguers, started learning how to drive a tractor and lorry. There will emerge a company of woman tractor drivers one year hence...."

Modernly-equipped rest homes for peasants have been built in various places of our country

We spent a day there with the holidaying farmers, talking about the warm care and solicitude of the fatherly Leader, the present civilized socialist countryside where the co-op farmers are working with pleasure and leading a happy life under the rays of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" issued by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and about its brighter future.

All the agricultural working people whom we met at the Onpo Rest Home in Chuul told us that, when they return to their farms after their pleasant recreation, they would scale without fail the grain height this year upholding the great programme of the Six-Year Plan set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Han Su Chon

(Continued from page 13)

Party, State and economic organs.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"During the period under review the Party intensified the ideological battle against bureaucracy among the functionaries and perseveringly strove to enhance their Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit and carry into effect the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in all spheres of Party work, and thus brought about a radical change in the improvement of its style of guidance and method of work and further deepened Party work." (Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, p. 115.)

Through the struggle for the introduction of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, the bureaucratic style of work has been eliminated from our functionaries and all of them have come to acquire the revolutionary style and method of work, and democracy has been given full scope within the Party. With the establishment of the work system under which the upper units help the lower, the functionaries of higher organs personally go down to local places to teach the subordinates, and cadres and core elements educate Party members and the masses and rouse them to action as required by the Chongsan-ri method, Party work has been turned into work with men, the teachings of the Leader and the Party's policies have come to be brought home instantly to the lower units and the superiors and the inferiors have been united ever closer.

In order to more thoroughly introduce the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in the guidance to and the management of the national economy the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also took a revolutionary step to reorganize the industrial management system and establish a new agricultural guidance system, making it possible to consolidate and develop the socialist economic system and forcefully develop the nation's productive forces, and gave a perfect Marxist-Leninist exposition to the urgent problems arising internationally in the building of socialism and communism.

The thorough embodiment of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in all domains of our country has given full scope to the revolutionary zeal and creative power of the working people. The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method have gripped the hearts of the masses, aroused a mass movement of ideological remoulding and are accelerating the process of the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

The generalization of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method has further enhanced the guiding role of the Party and rapidly expanded and strengthened the revolutionary ranks of our people, and is lending a powerful impetus to high-pitched socialist construction and the Chollima movement.

Indeed, the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Leader of revolution, are dynamically pushing forward the onward movement of our people towards socialism and communism, bringing about a radical change in all spheres of social life.

(Continued from page 19)

strengthen the nation's fuel-power bases.

In the field of the power industry large-scale hydropower and thermal power plants will be built on a large scale and, at the same time, medium- and small-scale power stations continue to be built, while an effective use will be made of the existing power bases. During the Six-Year Plan period the Sodusu Power Plant, one of the biggest hydropower plants in our country, and other new hydropower stations will be constructed; and a great effort will be directed to the construction of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant so as to add a generating capacity of over 700,000 kw to it and many other thermal power stations built anew. Along with this, medium- and small-scale power stations will be built a great deal at places suitable for hydraulic power generation and for using the waste and extra heat of factories and enterprises, thus increasing their generating capacity over 3 times that of the present.

In this way, a generating capacity totalling 2.2 million kw will be newly created in the Six-Year Plan period to bring the total generating capacity of our country to over 5 million kw, a half of which consisted of thermal power. Then, the nation's power bases will be further consolidated and seasonal fluctuations completely eliminated in power production.

In the field of the coal industry the number of hewing faces will be increased at the existing coal mines by giving precedence to tunnelling and their coal output per hewing face augmented and, at the same time, big collieries and pits will be actively exploited in prospective districts. Besides, new medium- and small-size coal mines will be developed everywhere and the existing ones reconstructed and expanded to rapidly increase their coal output, thereby the total coal output of the medium- and small-size coal mines will reach 10 million tons in 1976.

Moreover, in accordance with the policy set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the coal industry will be set on a firmer scientific and technical footing by giving precedence to geological prospecting, carrying out the technical revolution and actively pressing forward scientific research work. Particularly, through the intensification of the technical revolution, the bituminous coal mines will effect a comprehensive mechanization and then gradually go over to semi-automation and automation, and the technical equipment of the pits will be reinforced, extraction rate further enhanced, the collieries modernized and a decisive turn brought about in mechanizing the anthracite coal mines. Along with this, ways and means for thoroughly overcoming restrictions caused by gas, water and other natural conditions will be studied and introduced in hewing operation, and labour safety facilities and industrial sanitations will be furnished better.

In this way, labour will be made easier, highly productive and safer in the domain of the coal industry.

The grandiose task of the Six-Year Plan will be carried out ahead of schedule without fail and more powerful fuel-power bases will be built in our country.

Ri Chan Sun

The Sungri Automobile Factory mass-produces a large number of heavy-duty lorries needed in the great nature-remaking projects, with its own technique and equipment

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